

# Newport Mercury.

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## The Mercury.

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JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1776, and is now in its one hundred and forty-sixth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with the exception of the *Continental Journal*, the oldest printed paper in America. It has a weekly paper of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading--editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable forms and household departments. Reaching as many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to busi- ness men.

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### Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 206, Order Sons of St. George, Percy Jeffry, President; Fred Hall, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Mondays.

NEWPORT TENT, No. 15, Knights of Maccabees, Charles D. Dudley, Commander; Charles S. Crandall, Record Keeper; meets 2d and 4th Mondays.

COURT WANTON, No. 6779, FORESTERS OF AMERICA, Alexander Nicol, Chief Ranger; Robert Johnston, Recording Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays.

NEWPORT CAMP, No. 777, W. M. A., James W. Wilson, Ven. Consul; Charles S. Parker, Clerk; meets 2d and last Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, James Sullivan, President; David McIntosh, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

OCEAN LONGS, No. 7, A. O. U. W., George L. Sutherland, Master Workman; Perry B. Dawley, Recorder; meets second and fourth Wednesdays.

MALBONE LODGE, No. 81, N. E. O. P., T. F. Allen, Warden; Dudley E. Campbell, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians, meets 2d and 4th Thursdays.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., George Russell, Chancellor Commander; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seals; meets 1st and 3d Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 5, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain William H. Langley; Everett L. Gorton, Recorder; meets first Fridays.

## Local Matters.

### High School Assured.

Despite strenuous opposition from some quarters the taxpayers at the special election on Tuesday last voted by a very substantial majority to authorize the city council to issue an additional \$50,000 in bonds for the construction, equipment and purchase of the site for the new high school. This result was very gratifying to the friends of the high school and there will probably be little delay in placing the bonds on the market and beginning the preparation for the erection of the building. It is understood that the joint committee on construction have decided who will be the contractors, and the plans will be the ones drawn by Creighton Withers.

Despite the stormy weather and the fact that the one matter to be voted on was strictly outside of party lines there was a surprisingly large vote cast, and the majority in favor of the proposition was larger than even its most earnest advocates had dared to hope. Out of a total number of about 3000 qualified to vote there were 1812 votes cast giving a majority, according to the official count of the board of aldermen, of 275. Every ward in the city voted in favor although the third gave a majority of only two votes, and the fourth of only nine.

The board of aldermen made the official count of ballots on Wednesday, reporting the following result:

Wards	1	2	3	4	5
Yes	103	301	182	159	239
No	100	195	160	150	188
Def.	3	9	4	11	11
Majority for 275.	32	106	123	8	51

### To Continue Business.

It is perhaps fortunate that the Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Company has a rich board of directors. The past winter has been a hard one for the line and the company has not earned running expenses, but the directors propose to stand behind the loss and will make up the amount necessary to keep the line running through this season at least, and probably it will continue to run indefinitely. This is not the first time the directors have gone into their pockets for the company. When the Merchant's Bank failed the line was hard hit, but the board came to the rescue and kept everything going. The directors are Messrs. J. W. Miller, George Peabody Wetmore, George Gordon King, Theodore K. Gibbs, Angus McLeod and H. D. Auchincloss. Mr. J. W. Miller is president and Mr. Angus McLeod treasurer.

William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, gave an evening at a whist at the residence of Mr. George H. Bryant on Summer street Thursday evening.

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### The New Road.

The Newport and Providence Rail-way Company are pushing the work on their new road despite the inclement weather. The ground is mostly soft enough to work to good advantage, but the amount of water encountered is decidedly bothersome. The men who have been doing the sub grading, starting at the Two Mile Corner, have now passed Union street and are working across the fields.

A large number of horses and an additional gang of men have arrived and have been put at work on other sections of the road.

The company has secured a small steamer for ferry uses which will be placed in service as soon as the road opens, before a larger vessel could be secured. Work has been begun at the landing places at Bristol and Bristol Ferry to prepare them for use.

There are now two gangs of men at work, numbering in all about 175, but when the conditions are a little better than they are at present at least 350 men will be required. That conditions for work are not yet perfect is evidenced by the statement of Superintendent Bradford that two feet of frost were found in Union street on Thursday, at a depth of only 18 to 20 inches below the surface. Such a depth of frost at this time of year is very remarkable.

Linemen have begun the erection of poles along the line of the road and some of the tracks would have been laid on Thursday had not the wintry snow storm prevented. The graders have now covered a distance of some two miles and hope to make better progress from now on.

### Makarov Here in 1896.

A Washington despatch says the news of the death of Vice-Admiral Makarov caused a profound sensation in naval and military circles here. He was probably better known than any other foreign naval officer. This was because of the fact that he had visited the United States in 1886-87 and also commanded the Russian North Pacific squadron which brought him into frequent contact with American naval officers in those waters and sometimes into American ports on the west coast.

When Vice-Admiral Makarov visited the United States, he went to Newport where he met Admiral Taylor and Captain Converse at the War College and Torpedo School. Captain Converse says that he showed the highest powers of observation and criticised intelligently the process of making smokeless powder for the navy, which was then being developed at Newport naval station.

### Arbor Day.

We are reminded that Arbor Day is again approaching by a beautiful little pamphlet gotten out by State Commissioner of Public Schools, Thomas B. Stockwell of Providence. This pamphlet tells us that Arbor Day is May 12, and tells the teachers and pupils of our public schools how to celebrate. The following programme is suggested:

Song	Scripture Selections	Prayer
Song	Song	
Signs of Spring		
Flowers and Birds		
Song		
Short Address		
Planting		
Song		

The little pamphlet is filled with songs and selections appropriate for the occasion.

The progress committee met on Monday afternoon and received reports from various sub-committees. The committee on transportation will endeavor to do something in the way of improving Long wharf, in conjunction with the railroad, and for this purpose Captain J. P. Cotton, George Gordon King, William H. Lawton and E. A. Brown were appointed to the transportation committee.

The ladies of William Ellery Chapter, D. A. R., gave a delightful whist party at the residence of Mrs. Bryant on Summer street, Thursday evening. There were ten tables filled. The prize winners were Mrs. Lincoln Hammatt and Miss Lillian Bryer, the latter capturing the gentlemen's prize. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Bryant, and the occasion proved an exceedingly pleasant one.

Miss Katherine Mary McMahon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. McMahon, and Mr. Christopher Hughes Burns were married at St. Joseph's Church Tuesday morning, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Father Deady assisted by Rev. Christopher Hughes of Fall River.

Grand Master William H. Sweetland of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, I. O. O. F., will pay an official visit to Rhode Island Lodge of this city, on Monday evening, April 25. The local lodge is making quite elaborate preparations for the reception of the Grand Master and his suite.

Dr. V. Mott Francis is visiting his niece at West Roxbury, Mass.

### Benjamin W. Pearce.

Veteran Newspaper Man, Printer and Temperance Advocate Passed Away at an Advanced Age.

Benjamin W. Pearce, the oldest newspaper man in the state, died at his home on Thames street on Friday after a long period of feeble health. On Saturday last Mr. Pearce had passed his eighty-fifth milestone, and since that time his health had failed very perceptibly, death resulting at about 9:30 yesterday morning. He was in possession of his faculties to the last.

Mr. Pearce was born in the town of Swansea, Mass., in 1819, the son of Lewis and Phebe Pearce. His early education was quite limited as he early entered a factory in Fall River. Although without the advantage of much schooling he nevertheless was a close student of books and newspapers and thus secured the rudiments of his education. At the age of 18 he was apprenticed to the printing trade, which he subsequently made his life vocation. He was employed in Pawtucket and Boston, and in 1857 he started an evening daily paper in Fall River which was destined to have but a short life.

Mr. Pearce's residence in Newport dates from 1858 when he came here as an itinerant man on the Daily News. For a quarter of a century he was the local correspondent of the Providence Evening Press, his specialty being marine reporting. He was a familiar figure in his little skiff pulling through the harbor from vessel to vessel, and he had a wide range of acquaintance among the seafarers.

When he was 67 years of age Mr. Pearce began the publication of the Newport Enterprise, a little paper on which he did the entire work, from gathering the news and setting it up in type to distributing his papers among his subscribers. It was his custom to compose his local, editorial, poetry, etc., in type without first reducing it to writing. At the age of 78 Mr. Pearce was compelled by failing health to abandon this occupation, and since that time he had occupied himself by compiling scrap books of items culled from the newspapers, by occasionally writing for the papers, and such other things as he could do without overtaxing his strength.

Mr. Pearce was a man of wonderful strength of character and indomitable purpose. When failure came to him, as it sometimes did, he would adapt himself to the changed circumstances and courageously resume his work without complaint. He was an earnest worker in the cause of temperance and upright living. He had written many verses which have been printed in a volume, and was also the author of a book entitled "Recollections of a Long and Busy Life". He was for a number of years a member of the First Methodist Church.

Mr. Pearce's first wife died many years ago and his second wife passed away in 1897, on the day before the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. He is survived by two daughters, Miss Mary J. Pearce and Mrs. Barker.

### Emma Lodge, D. of R.

Emma Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, observed its third anniversary in a very pleasing manner Thursday evening. There was a large attendance of members and their friends. A dramatic sketch entitled "Double Reception" was rendered by Mr. and Mrs. William D. Tew, Mr. Robert L. Underwood, Mr. George E. Frye and Miss Queenie Smith. Messrs. William D. Tew and J. C. Matley sang several selections and that their efforts were appreciated was evidenced by the bouquets presented to them. Refreshments were served during the evening.

The members of Emma Lodge have done a most praiseworthy work during the past winter, calling upon the sick, tendering them flowers and delicacies, and doing everything in their power to alleviate their sufferings. The lodge is a strong one and the members all take an active interest in its welfare.

It is said the Duchess of Roxburgh, formerly Miss May Golet, one of our well known summer residents, returned lately from Monte Carlo something like a million francs poorer than when she went there. Report says: She played at random, without system. At times she would place \$500 on a color or number, and if it won let the \$1000 stand. With apparent unconcern the duchess would place on another color or number a second \$500, after the croupier had raked in the thousand.

At the regular meeting of William Ellery Chapter, D. A. R., held with Mrs. Walter Goff on Tuesday evening, Mrs. Clara E. Dennis of Portsmouth read an interesting article on "Sketches of Some Ancient Buildings in Newport". Refreshments were served by the hostess.

Dr. V. Mott Francis is visiting his niece at West Roxbury, Mass.

### Republican Primary Meetings.

The Republican City Convention for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican State Convention and the Republican District Convention in Providence on April 26, was held at the court house on Thursday evening. William Hamilton was chosen temporary chairman and Alvah H. Sanborn temporary secretary. Vacancies in the various ward delegations filled were as follows: Second ward, Daniel M. Lisby, William H. Jackson; 3d ward, Herbert Bliss, George H. Wilbar; 4th ward, Dr. M. A. Van Horne; 5th ward, Francis Wilbar, Robert P. Hamilton.

The temporary organization was then made permanent.

Nominations for delegates to the State Convention were made by wards and the following delegates were elected:

Robert P. Hamilton, William S. Rogers, Joseph B. Pike, Horace N. Hassard, William H. Jackson, Alvah H. Sanborn, Frederick P. Garretson, Herbert Bliss, Hugh N. Gifford, Andrew Johnson, Dr. M. A. Van Horne, William F. Adams, Robert Laurie, William W. Marvel, James McLeish.

It was voted that the same delegates be elected to attend the District Convention, and that the delegation have power to fill vacancies.

At the Republican ward caucuses on Monday evening for the purpose of electing five delegates from each ward to attend the city convention on Thursday evening there were few votes cast as there was no contest in any of the wards. The delegates elected were as follows:

First Ward—William Hamilton, Fletcher W. Lawton, James Downes, Joseph B. Pike, John William Schwarz. Second Ward—Horace N. Hassard, Thomas B. Congdon, Daniel M. Lisby, Herbert L. Dyer, Alvah H. Sanborn, Third Ward—Frederick P. Garretson, George W. Tilley, Hugh N. Gifford, George H. Buckhout, William S. S. DeCoursey.

Fourth Ward—Robert H. McIntosh, Marcus E. Wheatland, Andrew Johnson, Frank H. G. Barlow, William E. Adams.

Fifth Ward—James McLeish, John Mahan, James Brown, Richard Gardner, Andrew Melkie.

### Jurors Drawn.

The board of aldermen have drawn the following as jurors, to be summoned when required by the court:

Grand—Patrick Dwyer, Robert M. Holland, John J. McGowan, Eugene P. Sheridan, John Flinn, George N. Buckhout, Henry F. Rooney, Oliver F. Wilcox, Dennis Owens, John F. Sullivan, James P. Hughes, James Robertson, George E. Vernon, Jr., Michael A. Sullivan, John O'Neill, Richard J. Walsh, Louis B. McCaugh, Timothy Sullivan, James Goldie, Alexander Vosien—29.

Pett—Ollie M. Mitchell, John Palmer, William R. Travers, Ralph W. Thrasher, John V. Hammett, Julius Euse, Patrick Langan, Moses Wagner, Benjamin T. White, Ferdinand A. Cornell, Robert Jackson, James Jenkins, Dennis Sullivan, William A. Hurton, Moses Brothman, George H. Spooner, Tavar Borese, Charles J. Batenor, Frank Bellman, Charles R. Titt, William B. Scott, Albert G. Crosby, Marco A. Russo, Harry L. Burbridge, George Stanhope, Samuel E. Huntington, Thomas McNamara, Richard Boyer, Michael Dynan, Robert W. Atwater, Walter Dring, Charles H. Peckham, Arthur J. Gordon, Patrick J. Morgan, Matthew Butler, Arthur B. Comerford, William Quigley, William H. Mowrey, Henry Williams, Stephen B. Chase—40.

### A Rich Opening.

Thursday night a meeting of the officers and directors of the Consolidated Russian American Mining Co. was held and matters of importance were transacted. A communication from the Company's agent now in Alaska was read, stating a strike had been made of one dollar to the ton on one of the Ophir Branches owned by this Company. Arrangements were made to send in heavy machinery at once, and Edward F. Scanlon, the general manager, will leave via San Francisco in a week or two. Only stock enough will be sold to cover the expense of outfitting for this season's operations.

Aquidneck Chapter, No. 7, Order of the Eastern Star, held one of their delightful whist in the Masonic Building on Tuesday evening. The attendance was not as large as at some of the other entertainments by this organization but the evening proved a very enjoyable one. Mrs. George Russell captured the first prize for ladies, and Mrs. William H. Bacheller the second, while Mr. James H. Barney, Jr., took the gentlemen's first and Miss Maude Bacheller the second.

Mr. John Gilpin, the veteran newspaper man, continues to improve.

He is now able to walk about his room and it is only a question of regaining his strength before he will be able to leave the house. His many friends in the newspaper fraternity and outside of it are anxious to welcome him to his accustomed places for he has been much missed during his severe illness.

### School Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the school committee was held on Monday evening when routine business was transacted. The report of Superintendent Lull contained the following:

The total enrollment for the month ending March 26, 1904, was 3,739, the average belonging 3,812, the average attending 90.6; cases of tardiness 602, cases of dismissed 90. In the Townsend Industrial School 1,102 pupils were enrolled.

The evening schools closed Monday, March 21. The elementary school held 60 sessions and the evening drawing and the bookkeeping classes had 40 lessons. The whole number enrolled was 219, the average number attending 96.7, the amount paid to teachers was \$691.66, expense of books,

# The Blazed Trail

By STEWART  
EDWARD  
WHITE

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## CHAPTER XXVI.

In the meantime the main body of the crew under Thorpe and his foremen were briskly tumbling the logs into the current. The men had continually to keep alert, for at any moment they were called upon to exercise their best judgment and quickness to keep from being carried downward with the rush of the logs. Not infrequently a frowning sheer wall of forty feet would hesitate on the brink of plunge. Then Shearer himself proved his right to the title of river man.

Shearer wore calks nearly an inch in length. He had been known to ride ten miles without shifting his feet on a log so small that he could carry it without difficulty. For cool nerve he was unequalled.

"I don't need you boys here any longer," he said quietly.

When the men had all withdrawn he walked confidently under the front of the railway, glancing with practiced eye at the perpendicular wall of logs over him. Then as a man prises jackstraws he clamped his peavey and tugged sharply. At once the railway flattened and tumbled. A mighty splash, a gush of flying foam and crushing timbers, and the spot on which the river man had stood was buried beneath twenty feet of solid green wood. To Thorpe it seemed that Shearer must have been overwhelmed, but the river man always mysteriously appeared at one side or the other, nonchalant, urging the men to work before the logs should have ceased to move. History stated that Shearer had never lost a man on the river simply and solely because he invariably took the dangerous tasks upon himself.

In three days the railways were broken. Now it became necessary to start the test.

For this purpose Billy Camp, the cook, had loaded his cook stove, a quantity of provisions and a supply of bedding aboard a scow. At either end were long sweeps to direct its course. The craft was perhaps forty feet long, but rather narrow, in order that it might pass easily through the shoot of a dam. It was called the "wanigan."

The huge, unwieldy craft from that moment was to become possessed of the devil. Down the white water of rapids it would bump, smashing obstinately against bowdiers, against the branches of the stream side it would scrape, in the broad reaches it would bulk, refusing to proceed, and when expediency demanded its pause it would drag Billy Camp and his entire crew at the rope's end, while they tried vainly to sunder it against successively uprooted trees and stumps. When at last the wanigan was moored fast for the night—usually a mile or so below the spot planned—Billy Camp pushed back his battered old brown derby hat, the badge of his office, with a sigh of relief. To be sure, he and his men had still to cut wood, construct cooking and camp fires, pitch tents, snap browse and prepare supper for seventy men, but the hard work of the day was over.

Along either bank, among the bushes, on sand bars and in trees, hundreds and hundreds of logs had been stranded when the main drive passed. These logs the rear crew were engaged in restoring to the current.

And, as a man had to be able to ride any kind of log in any water, to propel that log by jumping on it, by rolling it squirrel fashion with the feet, by putting it as one would a canoe, to be skillful in pushing, prying and poling older logs from the quarter deck of the same cranky craft; as he must be prepared at any and all times to jump waist deep into the river, to work in ice water hours at a stretch; as he was called upon to break the most dangerous jams on the river, representing, as they did, the accumulation which the jam crew had left behind them, it was naturally considered the height of glory to belong to the rear crew. Here were the best of the Fighting Forty, men with a reputation as "white water birlers," men afraid of nothing.

Every morning the crews were divided into two sections under Kerlie and Jack Hyland. Each crew had charge of one side of the river. Scotty Parsons exercised a general supervisory eye over both crews. Shearer and Thorpe traveled back and forth the length of the drive, riding the logs down stream, but taking to a partly submerged pole trail when ascending the current. On the surface of the river in the clear water floated two long, graceful boats called batteaux. These were in charge of expert boatmen. They carried in racks a great supply of pike poles, peaveys, axes, rope and dynamite for use in various emergencies.

Intense rivalry existed as to which crew "stacked" the farthest down the stream in the course of the day. There was no need to urge the men. Some stood upon the logs, pushing mightily with the long pike poles. From one end of the rear to the other shouts, calls, warnings and jokes flew back and forth. Once or twice a vast roar of boisterous laughter went up as some unfortunate slipped and sudsed into the water. When the current slackened and the logs hesitated in their run the entire crew hastened, holloping from log to log, down river to see about it. Then they broke the jam, standing surely on the edge of the great darkness, while the ice water steamed up and out of their shoes.

Behind the rear Big Junko poled his batteau backward and forward exploding dynamite. Many of the bottom tiers of logs in the railways had been frozen down, and Big Junko had to knock them from the bed of the

stream. He was a big man, this, as his nickname indicated, built of many awkwardnesses. His cheek bones were high, his nose flat, his lips thick and slabbery. He sported a wide, ferocious straggling mustache and long eyebrows, under which gleamed little fierce eyes. His forehead sloped back like a beast's, but was always hidden by a disreputable felt hat. Big Junko did not know much and had the passions of a wild animal, but he was a reckless river man and devoted to Thorpe. Just now he exploded dynamite.

The sticks of powder were piled amidships. Big Junko crouched over them, inserting the fuses and caps, closing the openings with soap, finally lighting them and dropping them into the water alongside, where they immediately sank. Then a few strokes of a short paddle took him barely out of danger. He huddled down in his craft, waiting. One, two, three seconds passed. Then a hollow boom shook the stream. A cloud of water sprang up, strangely beautiful. After a moment the great brown logs rose suddenly to the surface from below, one after the other, like Leviathans of the deep.

Thorpe and Tim Shearer nearly always slept in a dog tent at the rear, though occasionally they passed the night at Dam Two, where Bryan Moloney and his crew were already engaged in sluicing the logs through the shoot.

The affair was simple enough. Long booms arranged in the form of an open V guided the drive to the sluice gate, through which a smooth spray of water rushed to turn all in an eddy pool below. Two men tramped steadily backward and forward on the booms, urging the logs forward to where the suction could seize them. Below the dam the push of the sluice water forced them several miles down stream, where the rest of Bryan Moloney's crew took them in charge.

Thus through the wide gate nearly three-quarters of a mile long an hour could be run, and at length the last of the logs drifted into the wide dam pool. The rear had arrived at Dam Two, and Thorpe congratulated himself that one stage of his journey had been completed.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

The rear had been tenting at the dam for two days and was about ready to break camp when Jimmy Powers swung across the trail to tell them of the big jam.

Ten miles along the river bed the stream dropped over a little half falls into a narrow, rocky gorge. It was always an anxious spot for river drivers. The plunging of the logs head-on over the fall had so gouged out the soft rock below that an eddy of great power had formed in the basin. Here, in spite of all efforts, the jam had formed. The bed was completely filled, far above the level of the falls, by a tangle that defied the jam crew's best efforts.

The rear at once took the trail down the river. Thorpe and Shearer and Scotty Parsons looked over the ground.

Without delay the entire crew was set to work. Nearly a hundred men can pick a great many logs in the course of a day. Several times the jam started, but always "plugged" before the motion had become irresistible.

"We'll have to shoot," Shearer reluctantly decided.

The men were withdrawn. Scotty Parsons cut a sapling twelve feet long and trimmed it. Big Junko thawed his dynamite at a little fire, opening the ends of the packages in order that the steam generated might escape. When the powder was warm, Scotty bound twenty of the cartridges around the end of the sapling, adjusted a fuse in one of them and souped the opening to exclude water. Then Big Junko thrust the long javelin down into the depths of the jam, leaving a thin stream of smoke behind him as he turned away, zigzagging awkwardly over the jam, the long, ridiculous tails of his brown cutaway coat flapping behind him as he leaped. A scant moment later the boar dynamite shotted.

Great chunks of timber shot to an inconceivable height. Entire logs lifted bodily into the air with the motion of a fish jumping. A fountain of water geysered against the sun and showered down in fine rain. The jam struggled and settled. That was all. The "shot" had failed.

The men ran forward, examining curiously the great hole in the log formation.

"We'll have to flood her," said Thorpe. So all the gates of the dam were raised, and the torrent tried its hand. It had no effect. Evidently the affair was not one of violence, but of patience. The crew went doggedly to work.

Day after day the clank, clank, clink of the peaveys sounded with the regularity of machinery. It was cruel, hard work. A man who has lifted his utmost strength into a peavey knows that. Any but the Fighting Forty would have grumbled.

Calling the bookkeeper, came up to view the tangle. Later a photographer from Marquette took some views, and by the end of the week a number of curiosity seekers were driving over every day to see the big jam. A certain Chicago journalist in search of human interest even sent to his paper a little item. This unexpectedly brought Wallace Carpenter to the spot.

The place was an amphitheater, for such chose to be spectators. They could stand or sit on the summit of the gorge cliffs, overlooking the river, the fall and the jam.

A half dozen men toward the point of the jam were down in the stream, as

at last Shearer became angry.

"We've been monkeying long enough," said he. "Next time we'll leave a center that will go out. We'll sink the dams down tight and dry them out two wings that'll start her."

The dams were first run at full speed and then shut down. Hardly a drop of water drowns in the bed of the stream. The crews set laboriously to work to pull and roll the logs out in such flat fashion that a head of water should send them out.

This was even harder work than the other, for they had not the floating power of water to help them in the lifting. As usual, part of the men worked below, part above.

Jimmy Powers, curly haired, laughing faced, was irrepressible. He badgered the others until they threw bark at him and menaced him with their pensives. Always he bad at his tongue's end the proper quip for the occasion, so that in the long run the work was lightened by him. When the men stopped to think at all they thought of Jimmy Powers with very kindly hearts, for it was known that he had had more trouble than most and that com was not made too small for him to divide with a needy comrade.

Thorpe approved thoroughly of Jimmy Powers. He thought him a good influence. He told Wallace so, standing among the spectators on the cliff top.

"He is all right," said Thorpe. "I wish I had more like him. The others are good boys too."

Five men were at the moment tugging futilely at a reluctant timber. They were attempting to roll one end of it over the side of another projecting log, but were continually foiled, because the other end was jammed fast. Each bent his knee, inserting his shoulders under the projecting peavey stock, to straighten in a mighty effort.

It was a fine spring day, clear eyed and crisp, with a hint of new foliage in the thick buds of the trees. The air was sopellid that one distinguished without difficulty the straight entrance to the gorge a mile away, and even the West Bend, fully five miles distant.

Jimmy Powers took off his cap and wiped his forehead.

"You boys," he remarked politely, "think you are boring with a mighty big auger."

"My God!" screamed one of the spectators on top of the cliff.

At the same instant Wallace Carpenter seized his friend's arm and pointed.

Down the bed of the stream from the upper bend rushed a solid wall of water several feet high. It flung itself forward with the headlong impetus of a cascade. Even in the short interval between the visitor's exclamation and Carpenter's rapid gesture it had loomed in sight, twisted a dozen trees from the river bank and foamed into the entrance of the gorge. An instant later it collided with the tail of the jam.

Even in the railroad rush of those few moments several things happened.

Thorpe leaped for a rope. The crew working on top of the dam ducked instinctively to right and left and began to scramble toward safety. The men below, at first bewildered and not comprehending, finally understood and ran toward the face of the jam with the intention of clambering up it. There could be no escape in the narrow canyon below, the walls of which rose sheer.

Then the flood hit square. A great sheet of water rose like surf from the tail of the jam; a mighty cataract poured down over its surface, lifting the free logs; from either wing timbers crunched, split, rose suddenly into wracked prominence, twisted beyond the semblance of themselves. Here and there single logs were even projected bodily upward, as an apple seed is shot from between the thumb and forefinger. Then the jam moved.

Scotty Parsons, Jack Hyland, Red Jacket and the forty or fifty men had reached the shore. By the wriggling activity which is a river man's alone they succeeded in pulling themselves beyond the snap of death's jaws. It was a narrow thing for most of them and a miracle for some.

Jimmy Powers, Archie Harris, Long Pine Jim, Big Nolan and Mike Moloney, the brother of Bryan, were in worse case. They were, as has been said, engaged in "flattening" part of the jam about eight or ten rods below the face of it. When they finally understood that the affair was one of escape, they ran toward the jam, hoping to climb out. Then the crash came. They heard the roar of the waters, the wrecking of the timbers; they saw the logs bulge outward in anticipation of the break. Immediately they turned and fled, they knew not where.

All but Jimmy Powers. He stopped short in his tracks and threw his battered old felt hat defiantly full into the face of the destruction hanging over him. Then, his bright hair blowing in the wind of death, he turned to the spectators standing helpless and paralyzed forty feet above him.

It was an instant's impression—the arrested motion seen in the flash of lightning—and yet to the onlookers it had somehow the quality of time. For perceptible duration it seemed to them that they stared at the contrast between the raging hell above and the yet peaceful river below.

Yet afterward, when they attempted to recall definitely the impression, they knew it could have lasted but a fraction of a second.

"So long, boys!" they heard Jimmy Powers' voice. Then the rope Thorpe had thrown fell across a cordon of tortured waters and of tossing logs.

The men ran forward, examining curiously the great hole in the log formation.

"We'll have to shoot," said Thorpe.

So all the gates of the dam were raised, and the torrent tried its hand. It had no effect. Evidently the affair was not one of violence, but of patience. The crew went doggedly to work.

Day after day the clank, clank, clink of the peaveys sounded with the regularity of machinery. It was cruel, hard work. A man who has lifted his utmost strength into a peavey knows that. Any but the Fighting Forty would have grumbled.

Calling the bookkeeper, came up to view the tangle. Later a photographer from Marquette took some views, and by the end of the week a number of curiosity seekers were driving over every day to see the big jam. A certain Chicago journalist in search of human interest even sent to his paper a little item. This unexpectedly brought Wallace Carpenter to the spot.

The place was an amphitheater, for such chose to be spectators. They could stand or sit on the summit of the gorge cliffs, overlooking the river, the fall and the jam.

A half dozen men toward the point of the jam were down in the stream, as

though they could hope to distinguish anything in that waste of flood water.

"The dam's gone out," replied Thorpe. "I don't understand it. Everything was in good shape as far as I could see. It didn't act like an ordinary break. The water came too fast. Why, it was as dry as a bone until just as that wave came along. An ordinary break would have eaten through little by little before it burst, and Davie should have been able to stop it. This came all at once, as if the dam had disappeared. I don't see."

His mind of the professional had already begun to query causes.

"How about the men?" asked Wallace. "Isn't there something I can do?"

"You can head a hunt down the river," answered Thorpe. "I think it is useless until the water goes down. Poor Jimmy! He was one of the best men I had. I wouldn't have had this happen."

The horror of the scene was at last beginning to filter through numbness into Wallace Carpenter's impressionistic imagination.

"No, no!" he cried vehemently. "There is something criminal about it to me! I'd rather lose every log in the river!"

Thorpe looked at him curiously. "It is one of the chances of war," said he.

"I'd better divide the crew and take in both banks of the river," suggested Wallace.

"See if you can't get volunteers from this crowd," suggested Thorpe. "I can let you have two men to show you trails. I need as many of the crew as possible to use this flood water."

"Oh, Harry!" cried Carpenter, shocked. "You can't be going to work again today, before we have made the slightest effort to recover the bodies!"

"If the bodies can be recovered, they shall be," replied Thorpe quietly. "But the drive will not wait. We have no dams to depend on now; you must remember, and we shall have to get out on the freshest water."

"Your men won't work. I'd refuse just as they will!" cried Carpenter, his sensibilities still suffering.

Thorpe smiled proudly. "You do not know them."

"By Jove!" cried the journalist in sudden enthusiasm. "By Jove, that is magnificent!"

The men on the river crew had crouched on their narrow footholds while the jam went out. Each had clung to his peavey, as is the habit of river men. Down the current past their feet swept the debris of flood. Soon logs began to swirl by—at first few, then many—from the remaining railway which the river had automatically broken. In little time the eddy caught up some of these logs, and immediately another jam threatened. The river men without hesitation, as calmly as though catastrophe had not thrown the weight of its moral terror against their stoicism, sprung, peavey in hand, to the insistent work.

Thorpe's face lit with gratification. He turned to the young man.

"You see," he said in proud simplicity. With the added danger of freshet water, the work went on.

At this moment Tim Shearer approached from inland, his clothes dripping wet, but his face retaining its habitual expression of iron calmness. "Anybody caught?" was his first question as he drew near.

"Five men under the face," replied Thorpe briefly.

Shearer cast a glance at the river. He needed to be told no more.

"I was afraid of it," said he. "The railways must be all broken out. It's saved us that much, but the freshet water won't last long. It's going to be a close squeak to get 'em out now. Don't exactly figure on what struck the dam. Thought first I'd go right up that way, but then I came down to see about the boys."

"Where were you?" asked Thorpe.

"On the pole trail. I got in a little, as you see."

In reality the foreman had had a close call for his life.

"We'd better go up and take a look," he suggested. "The boys has things going here all right."

The two men turned toward the brush.

"Hi, Tim!" called a



Established by Franklin in 1784.

**The Mercury.**

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, April 16, 1904.

A wintry snow storm marked the fourteenth of April in Newport.

The General Assembly closed a long and stormy session near midnight on Wednesday. Much business was transacted that day and our Democratic brethren sent forth much oratory and some eloquence.

Some time in the far-off future the people of this country may see a new bridge at Tiverton and Portsmouth. The bill has passed the General Assembly, but the time allowed in which to begin work is put off till 1907.

The General Assembly being adjourned, the politicians can now turn their minds towards fixing up a slate for Chicago delegates, and after that will come the registration fight and then in the early fall will appear the torch lights and political fire works generally.

The tunnel bill finally passed by the General Assembly went into effect this year. Any one previously on the register list is put on a permanent register list and can vote, but only if he has paid the poll tax of \$1.50 six months in advance. If he was not on the list he must pay for three years preceding.

On the last day of the session the House formally declared Tal Dodge entitled to his seat in the General Assembly which he has occupied all the session, and his measure to shove the Island of Adriatic Block over into Washington County slumber quietly in the committee's hands. Tal is a good joker.

There does not seem to be any great rivalry over the position of delegates to the National Republican Convention. There will be nothing to do when they get there except to ratify the choice long since made by the people of the country of President Roosevelt as a candidate to succeed himself. His running mate will in all probability be Senator Fairbanks of Indiana.

The delegates from the various cities and towns to attend the State Convention in Providence next Tuesday have now mostly been chosen. There has been no contest and the Convention will be a tame one on account of its complete harmony and the universal desire to send delegates to the National Convention who are in line for Roosevelt. No other suggestion would go down.

New York will send its heavy thunder to the Chicago Convention in the persons of Senators Platt and Depew, Gov. Odell and Ex-Gov. Bluck. Such a team as that will not be surprised by any other State. These men and the entire State delegation are pledged to use all honorable means for the nomination of President Roosevelt. He has already been nominated by the American people so these delegates will not have to exert themselves.

The taxpayers of Newport are to be congratulated on their interest in the welfare of their city, as evidenced by the vote on the High School proposition on Tuesday. There were many voters who ignored their personal feelings, which would have led them to defeat the proposition, and voted honestly and unselfishly for what they felt to be an imperative need of the city. Such unselfishness in municipal affairs is sufficiently unusual to be worthy of comment and commendation.

When the people get woke up they generally do things about right, as witness the vote on the extra appropriation for the new high school building. A majority of nearly three hundred for the school shows that the friends of the measure were in earnest and were determined to settle the question so effectively that no question can be raised in the future. Now let the committee get to work at once and have the building well under way before the summer begins. The building should be pushed to completion as rapidly as is consistent with good work.

Hobson wanted to go to Congress. So he tried to get the Democratic nomination on a Republican platform down in his Alabama district, pre-empted, captured and pulled down by one Bankhead. He of the Merrimac fame made a picturesque fight but the old hardheads in the district didn't see anything good in the dallying of the girls and women. So they turned him down with a sham, and took the old fellow who has been there almost ever since the Civil War and has never been heard from except as he has been brought into notoriety by his opponents.

Forty defective ballots on a plain proposition of yes or no, and only eight hundred votes cast, shows, as we have said many times before, something radically wrong with our system of voting. It is time that this foreign ballot was cut out and a plain, simple American system adopted that all can understand. Since the adoption of the so-called Australian system, at least one-sixth of the voters of the State have been disfranchised at every election, and it is more than probable that the greater portion of another sixth have voted contrary to their intentions. Here have been enough defective ballots at every election to have changed the result had all the blunders been on one side.

**Works Both Ways.**

Poll taxes which were imposed in southern states to help in the process of disenfranchising the Negro are likely to operate to the disenfranchisement of large numbers of Caucasians. For example, in Alabama, as The Independent points out, the new constitution has been in effect two years and a little more, and one election has been held under it. It provides, among other things, that the poll tax of \$1.50 a year must be paid not only for the current year, but for every year since its adoption. If a man fails for two years, he must pay \$4.50 the third year. At the last election 45,000 white men were disfranchised for failure to pay their poll tax, and this cumulative poll tax will result in a cumulative reduction in the number of voters. There was no election last year, and so no incentive to pay the poll tax, and those who voted at the last election will lose their vote unless they bring receipts for \$1, and that paid in February, while the election is in November, when probably 100,000 white voters will be excluded.

This is practically a disenfranchisement of 50% of the poor of Alabama. A similar situation is arising in Virginia, where their new constitution went into effect this year. Any one previously on the register list is put on a permanent register list and can vote, but only if he has paid the poll tax of \$1.50 six months in advance. If he was not on the list he must pay for three years preceding.

Designed primarily to keep the black man from voting because of his color, it operates to keep thousands of white men from voting because of their poverty. So it creates a privileged class which having acquired the power, will be slow to relinquish it. Every extension of the suffrage has been won only by the means of ardent and long-continued agitation, and against the determined opposition of the classes which held the power. Human nature will continue to operate in the same direction, and will force the disenfranchised white men of Alabama and Virginia into a struggle for their rights or into a condition of inferiority like that to which it is hoped to doom the black men. We have pointed out before, says an exchange, that depriving black men in a mass of their votes could have a logical sequence only in depriving large classes of white men of their votes also.

**General Assembly.**

The General Assembly has, after many trials and tribulations, adjourned this week until after the November election, but at that time a session of only a few days' duration will be held. Most of the important bills that came before the General Assembly were disposed of. Among the bills passed was the Tunnel Bill, which was amended by the House, the amendments being agreed to by the Senate and by the opposition.

A new city has been established, the city of Cranston. The acts of Hamilton A. Mott, as Moderator of New Shoreham, have been validated. An act of considerable importance to Newport, and of vast importance to other towns in Newport county, has been passed. This is the act making an appropriation for a new bridge across the East river in place of the present Stone Bridge. It has been passed in concurrence.

A commission has been created to carry into effect certain changes in the judiciary, the commission consisting of Hon. John H. Stiness, Edward D. Bassett, Stephen O. Edwards, Charles E. Gorman, William A. Morgan, Nathan W. Littlefield and Ellery H. Wilson. The investigation into the election of Tal Dodge from New Shoreham died a natural death and the members were vindicated.

The closing sessions of both houses were long and the members were glad when the session came to a close.

The Tribune prints a circumstantial story of a secret visit made by August Belmont, "now recognized as the financier of the Parker boom," to Judge Parker at Esopus. Much care, it is asserted, was taken to prevent the fact of the meeting from becoming public. Mr. Belmont, the story asserts, wishes to become chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

The Battleship Missouri was put in commission last December. Since then she has been injured by a collision, and now follows the terrible accident of Wednesday. Ill fortune, to call it nothing else, has certainly followed her.

It is reported from Fall River that the curtailment of production in the cotton mills will be increased very soon. Some of the mills will stop Thursday night of this week and will not start until next Wednesday.

**Portsmouth.**

The Republican caucus was held at the town hall Wednesday evening, the meeting being called to order at 8:30. Mr. Reston P. Manchester was elected chairman and Mr. William F. Brayton secretary. The delegates were then elected to the State convention, to be held in Providence, with the following results: Henry C. Anthony, Elbridge T. Stoddard, William H. Thomas, Warren R. Sherman, Charles G. Thomas, Owen Wiley. These gentlemen will also serve at the district convention.

A large party of the Masonic fraternity of Newport visited Eureka Lodge of Portsmouth, Thursday evening and witnessed the conferring of the third degree on two candidates. After the work a collation was served and the visitors were most satisfactorily entertained.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Anderson celebrated the fifty-fifth anniversary of their marriage on Saturday evening of last week.

**Weather Bulletin.**

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WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross-continent April 22 to 26, warm wave 21 to 26, cool wave 24 to 28. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about April 25, cross west of Rockies by close of 29, great central valleys April 30 to May 2, eastern states 3. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about April 28, great central valleys 30, eastern states May 2. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about May 1, great central valleys 3, eastern states 4.

As we are approaching a period of very dangerous storms this disturbance will probably be one of the "falls before the storm". The danger part will not come till May 9 to 12. High temperatures will prevail with this disturbance and the cool wave following it will not go to low temperatures. Not much rain may be experienced but that kind of weather that is first class for growing crops. Just previous to this disturbance will come a very cold spell of weather and during that cold weather in the last days of April, will be the time to plant corn in latitudes where corn is planted about the last of April. The warm wave following last of April will be very effective on corn just planted and will put it in excellent shape. About date of this bulletin a long rise in temperature will affect the whole of the continent east of the Rockies while very cool weather will go to west of Rockies. It will be an excellent time for planting cotton in latitudes where cotton is planted about this season of the year. A long warm wave will affect the whole continent during the next ten days—up to about April 26. And corn and cotton and oats and in fact all vegetation put into the ground about the week beginning April 18, will have the very best conditions for growth.

But let me warn you. There will be very considerable danger of frost not far from April 30 on meridian 90°—about the north and south line of the Mississippi river—a day or two earlier west of that and a day or two later east. Of course this frost will not go into latitudes where frost does not sometimes occur at this season but if you have tender plants that sometimes get frosty about this time you would better prepare to protect them about the dates I am giving.

Then immediately after or during that cold wave that will cross the continent not far from last day of April will be the very time to plant and sow in latitudes where planting and sowing usually occur about first of May. That warm wave the first week in May will be very effective on vegetation and it will make an excellent growth.

West of the Rocky ridge, on the Pacific slope, almost precisely opposite weather must be looked for. During the summer season, that is from April 1 to September 30, or covering about that period, the semi-annual low covers the continent of North America and its center is near Salt Lake City. That semi-annual low whirls from right to left, or contrary to the hands of a watch and as a consequence it causes the prevailing winds on the Pacific slope to blow from the north and the prevailing winds east of the Rockies to blow from some southern point. The storm forces come down through the perpetual high barometers that hang over the North Atlantic and North Pacific and go up through the semi-annual low barometer whose center is near Salt Lake City. These barometers work together like three cog-wheels and the consequence of these wheels or atmospheric barometers, is almost exactly opposite weather on the two sides of the Rockies. If you will read my forecasts of cold waves and warm waves to the very inverse, or up side down, for west of the Rockies you will have my forecasts for that section. Don't get things mixed. The above has reference to only cold waves and hot waves and not to the storm waves that cross the continent from west to east.

On the subject of "The Washington of the Future," the Washington Post says: "The American people are proud of their Capital, and they desire that it be made the most beautiful city on the globe. Their Congress shares that wish and displays an intention to make steady progress toward its realization. No one expects its accomplishments in a year or a decade for all realize that it must be a work of time. But looking back to the Washington of forty years ago and comparing it with the Washington of to-day, convinces even the least optimistic citizen that the same rate of progress that has marked that period will surely bring the desired consummation at no very remote day." The American people never complain of expenses when the money is spent beautifying Washington.

Mr. Jerome secured the passage of the so-called "Canfield bill" largely by the force of his own personality, and the power of the moral principle involved. To put it mildly, the New York Legislature is by no means strait-laced, but it could not resist a man who knew what he wanted as Mr. Jerome knew, and who was absolutely fearless in expressing his desires with the reasons for them. He is not personally ingratuated, and from the point of view of the professionally shrewd politician he has no tact whatever. He has what is better than tact, sometimes—that is, courage.

The Parker boom seems to be a booming. Hearst, like the man who fell out of the balloon, is not in it. Rhode Island and North Dakota, two sure Republican States next fall, are the only States that have thus far declared for the man with the big check book, but with no other qualification. It looks as though Judge Parker might be an easy winner in the convention.

Mr. Benjamin R. Smith, who died recently at his home in Philadelphia, has been for many years a summer resident of Newport and took great interest in the city. He was a keen student of Newport history, and was a frequent visitor to the rooms of the Newport Historical Society. He was an enthusiastic boatman and had many friends in all ranks of society on the point.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Anderson celebrated the fifty-fifth anniversary of their marriage on Saturday evening of last week.

**Washington Matters.**

Muc: Desirable Legislation Must be Postponed until Next December—Eulogy of Senator Hanna—Magazine Winters Dine—Notes.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1904. Such is the very natural anxiety of Congressmen to get home to their constituents that as the time draws near for adjournment a good deal of desirable legislation must be postponed until next December, and a number of perplexing questions will have to wait for solution until after the Presidential election. The impeachment and trial of Judge Swainey, for instance, would consume a great deal of valuable time, and so must go over. Besides, the committee having the matter in charge desired fuller information, and for time for partisan feeling to subside. The question is wholly a judicial one, and should not be influenced by politics. The same is true of the case of Senator Simon, who appears to be a very respectable man, whatever the Mormon Church may be. A body of dignified and elderly men, like the Senate of the United States, can hardly be expected to give snap judgment in such an important matter as religious belief. So, too, the case of Senator Barton, of Kansas, will probably be left as it now is until all the courts have passed upon his case, and if he does not resign he is likely to retain his seat through the vacation. With the clearing away of these, and other questions, and the subsidence of Democratic opposition to real business measures, Congress can be expected to proceed with expedition and finish its work by moving day—"Hurleybury First of May."

The Senate devoted Thursday to eulogizing Senator Hanna. A large audience crowded the galleries and many members of the House were present to hear the speeches. Senator Foraker, Ohio, opened the exercises and Senator Dick of the same state closed them. While Mr. Foraker did not consider Hanna a statesman or a scholar, he admitted that he was a very lovable man, "ever ready to practice self-denial." He could testify from experience that he was a good fighter, and very strenuous in carrying his points. Senator Scott related how wounded he was in his feelings over the diabolical cartoons which represented him as an unfeeling trust master. Senators Cockrell, Missouri, Platt, Connecticut, Cullom, Illinois, and Blackburn added each a leaf of laurel to his crown of immortality. Senator Fairbanks read a carefully prepared oration, and at its close exhibited visible feelings of deep emotion. Senator Daniel followed with high praise for the Senator who, he said, came of the old Virginia stock, and was an honest man who loved all sections of our common country. Senator Perkins, California, added his tribute of praise and was followed by Beveridge, Indiana, who preached a flowerly sermon upon death and the future life. Senator Depew, in a very vigorous strain for so old a man, dwelt upon the business man and the multimillionaire in the Senate, defending their presence in that body. He referred to the great work Senator Hanna was interested in through the Civic Federation and his efforts to reconcile capital and labor. This speech was too much for the aged man and he was taken ill upon its conclusion. Senator Dooliver, of Iowa, defended Hanna as vigorously as he had Postmaster General Payne a few days before. He regarded the departed Senator as a lovable, genial, broad-minded man, who worked hard for the uplifting of mankind. He was deeply interested in the work of the Salvation Army and was the champion of the laboring man. Many interesting anecdotes were related of the great and good Senator and the vast audience listened with deep interest until the end.

A large number of magazine editors and writers, authors and artists, enjoyed a banquet and subsequent speech-making, in this city Thursday evening. The President arrived about 10 p. m. and was hailed as "the foremost author of them all." He greeted the magazine writers as "the real governing class," and said that "the people themselves are ultimately responsible for the government." He cautioned them against the spirit of "boastfulness" and he would have reform begin at home. The other speakers included the French and German Ambassadors, Senator Beveridge, Dr. Henry Van Dyke and ex-Governor Black of New York, who said many sharp things in a very epigrammatic manner. John Hay was there, also some of the justices of the supreme court, and some four hundred other men not unknown to fame.

The House committee on labor has decided to let the eight hour bill go over until next December. This bill proposed to fix eight hours as a day's labor upon all government contracts. In the hearings before the committee it met with much opposition by such men as Mr. Wallace Downey, a large shipbuilder; Mr. James M. Beck, who was one of the counsel for the trusts in the Merger case; the Anti-Boycott Association and the American Association of Manufacturers. They all declared the bill was loaded with dynamite and was unconstitutional. The whole matter has been referred to the department of labor with a request that it collect some very obscure information.

Consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill was resumed in the Senate yesterday. That body has been more liberal with the free rural delivery carriers than the House proposed to be. It was agreed to permit them to carry merchandise for pay, to take orders and to solicit subscriptions for periodicals. All will get a salary of \$720. The attempt to reclassify them was abandoned. A small river and harbor bill will be reported to the House carrying but \$30,000. A House committee is considering the subject of reform in the civil service. The currency bill, to do away with the limit on subsidiary coinage of silver, and to permit gold certificates of the denomination of \$10.00 to be issued, has been reported to the House. The telegraphers of the civil war want a pension. It is proposed to establish a pension court in the District of Columbia. The House has passed the bill extending the trade laws of the United States to the Philippine Islands after 1906. It is feared that the whole question of Chinese exclusion will have to be fought over again.

Representative Bartlett, of Georgia, in the House, read a letter from Grover Cleveland denying certain statements concerning his official relations with negroes, and then asserted that Judge Parker would be the Democratic nominee for the presidency.

The Democracy of Ohio has been tomorrows so much that Hearst may get the delegation from that State. It is a long cry from Allen G. Thurman to Tom Johnson, but Ohio Democrats have made the trip, and no office worth having is in sight.—Chattanooga News.

**ANOTHER NOVELTY IN TRAIN SCHEDULES.**

The New Jersey Central Again Sets the Pace for Up-to-Date and Early Resumption Time Tables.

About two years ago the New Jersey Central inaugurated a daily train between New York and Philadelphia, a train leaving either city every hour from 7:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M. and so successful was the scheme that the management had decided to put in a similar schedule between New York and Washington, that train will leave every other hour from 7:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M. and 12:00 M. and 2:00 P. M. from New York and 1:00 P. M. and 3:00 P. M. from Washington.

An equipment of coaches, parlor, sleeping and dining cars similar to that used in the Philadelphia service will be used and the shortest route will make the line one of the most popular south.

Senator German and Mr. Cleveland have jumped into the Parker band wagon. All that is lacking to make it unanimous is the presence of Mr. Bryan, and he will get there after a while.—Dent, Ex.

Most young men are too much intimated with themselves to be seriously injured in an ordinary love affair.

**WEEKLY ALMANAC.**

APRIL 1904. STANDARD TIME.

SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
5 13 21 29	6 14 22 30	7 15 23 31	8 16 24	9 17 25	10 18 26	11 19 27
12 20 28	13 21 29	14 22 30	15 23 31	16 24	17 25	18 26
19 27	20 28	21 29	22 30	23 31	24 26	25 27
26 28	27 29	28 30	29 31	30 31	1 1	2 3
3 5 12 14 21 23 25	4 6 13 15 22 24 26	5 7 14 16 23 25 27	6 8 15 17 24 26 28	7 9 16 18 25 27 29	8 10 17 19 26	

## Brave Gunner

Monson Knew What to Do, and Did It Promptly

## Jumped into Magazine

Had Removed Bags of Powder and Closed Doors Behind Him, Thus Saving the Missouri and the Lives of Six Hundred Men

Pensacola, Fla., April 14.—By the explosion of 2000 pounds of powder in the after 12-inch turret and the handling room of the battleship Missouri, Captain Cowles commanding, 29 men were instantly killed and five injured, of whom two will die. The Missouri was on the target range with the Texas and Brooklyn at practice when a charge of powder in the 12-inch left-hand gun, igniting from gases, exploded, and dropping below, ignited four charges of powder in the handling room and all exploded.

Only one man of the entire crew and handling crew survives. But for the prompt and efficient work of Captain Cowles in flooding the handling room and magazine with water, one of the magazines would have exploded and the ship would have been destroyed.



CAPTAIN W. B. COWLES.

Pensacola, Fla., April 15.—That the newest battleship of the navy, the Missouri, had a narrow escape from being blown to pieces by the explosion of a magazine and also being beached, has come to light. Captain Cowles prevented the latter when the vessel was within 250 yards of the beach by giving orders that the ship's course be changed. Chief Gunner's Mate Monson saved the ship and lives of over 600 men by jumping into the open magazine and closing the door behind him.

It is stated, though not by officers of the Missouri, that when the officers heard the explosion in the turret and saw the fire lapping through the top they realized that the hot magazine would next explode and headed the ship for the beach, intending to beach her, if possible, before the explosion. Captain Cowles quickly stopped the plan and put the ship back to sea.

When the first explosion occurred in the turret the men in the handling room knew in an instant what had occurred. The big magazine door was open and standing against it were four charges of powder. Without a moment's hesitation, Gunner's Mate Monson shoved these aside and, jumping into the magazine, pulled the door closed after him. The magazine was totally flooded with water and when the men opened the door they found Monson barely alive, the water having reached to his neck.

The damage to the battleship is much greater than was stated at first. In addition to the large amount of ammunition ruined by the magazine being flooded, which will amount to thousands of dollars, the after turret is badly injured, the top being burned away and all brass work melted inside. The hull is a charred mass and the mechanism of the guns is completely ruined. The estimated damage caused by the explosion will reach \$75,000.

The total list of dead now numbers 82, three men having expired since the explosion. It is hardly probable that more deaths will occur.

The funerals of 17 of the seamen occurred yesterday afternoon and each ship of the fleet was represented. Fully 5000 men being present, while thousands from the city were in attendance, every place of business being closed for the afternoon and flags over all buildings placed at half-mast.

The bodies of the officers and eight of the seamen were shipped to their former homes last night and others are being held to await advices from relatives.

The Missouri will not conclude her target practice, but will go to New York to be docked as soon as the court of inquiry makes its findings.

### Dismay at Washington

Washington, April 14.—The entire navy department is stunned by the appalling catastrophe on board the Missouri. The bureau of navigation has been active since the first news of the accident reached here shortly after 4 o'clock. Although Captain Cowles, as soon as he arrived at Pensacola, sent dispatches to the nearest kin of all the men killed, the department is also sending out these announcements so that there may be no mistake.

### No Appeal For Beavers

Washington, April 12.—The United States supreme court has decided the New York case of George W. Beavers, late chief of salary and allowance division of the postoffice department, against Beavers. It was an appeal from the decision by the circuit court for the southern district of New York, refusing to grant a writ of habeas corpus.

## CHANNEL BLOCKED

Russia Hears That Her Fleet Is Bottled at Port Arthur

## SINKING OF BATTLESHIP

Russia Holds to the "Mine" Story as Cause of Disaster—Admits That Torpedo Boat Was Cut Off and Sunk by Japs

St. Petersburg, April 15.—Rumors are current here that Vice Admiral Togo sent in a number of steamers on the night of March 31 and succeeded in sinking several of them and in blocking the channel of Port Arthur. The rumors cannot be confirmed at this hour.

The date referred to by the correspondent in the above dispatch, March 31, is probably according to the old style calendar, by which the event would have taken place on April 13, according to the new style calendar.

St. Petersburg, April 14.—The awful disaster to the battleship Petropavlovsk at Port Arthur, with the loss of almost her entire crew of over 600 men and the death of Vice Admiral Makarov, has been a terrific blow. It would have fallen less heavily if the ship and the commander-in-chief of the fleet had been lost in battle, but to be the result of another accident, following upon the heels of a succession of tragedies of which the Port Arthur fleet has been the victim, it has created consternation.

St. Petersburg, April 15.—What is practically the official version of the sinking of the battleship Petropavlovsk at Port Arthur clears up to a great extent the mysterious features of that vessel's destruction. This version is as follows:



THE BATTLESHIP PETROPAVLOVSK.

Retiring before the advance of a superior Japanese fleet, which was not fighting its progress, the Russian squadron approached the entrance to the harbor. It was shortly after 8 o'clock in the morning and most of the officers and members of the crew were at breakfast on the flagship. Vice Admiral Makarov was eating breakfast in his cabin and the wardroom was crowded with officers surrounding the tables. On the bridge Grand Duke Cyril, Lieutenant Von Kobe, Captain Jakovlev, commanding the vessel, and two other officers, were on watch, examining the narrow entrance, preparatory to entering it.

At about 8:30 o'clock there was a terrific explosion of the boilers, followed a few seconds later by a detonation from the well-stored magazines. Huge gaps were torn in the hull of the ship and the water rushed in. The center of gravity having gone, the ship rolled on her side and sank. All information tends to prove that a mine was responsible for the destruction of the Petropavlovsk.

The scene below will never be described, as, so far as known, not a single person from decks succeeded in escaping. The hot steam which scalded the men on deck indicated what must have been the character of the death met by those in the engine room. The men on deck were thrown in all directions those falling into the water swimming and grasping the wreckage vomited up in the vortex caused by the sinking of the ship.

The remainder of the squadron immediately stopped and lowered small boats and the torpedo boats steamed as quickly as possible to the rescue of the survivors.

The force of the explosion sent Grand Duke Cyril flying across the bridge and the base of his skull struck on an iron stanchion. Believing that the ship was about to sink, he clambered hastily down its side and plunged into the water. He succeeded in reaching a piece of wreckage to which he clung. He was in the water about 20 minutes before he was picked up by a torpedo boat. Lieutenant Von Kobe was also found swimming and was picked up. Captain Yakovlev was thrown against a stanchion with such force that he was killed.

The exact number of Vice Admiral Makarov's staff on board the Petropavlovsk when she sank is unknown, but it is thought by the admiralty to be probably 15 or 16. The exact number of the crew lost is also unknown. The Petropavlovsk had a complement of about 650, of which 52 were saved at last accounts.

It is officially announced that the torpedo boat destroyer Bezstrashny was cut from the rest of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur and sunk by the Japanese, that her crew of 45 officers and men were lost and that the battleship Pobeda accidentally struck a mine while maneuvering, but was able to return to the harbor without loss of life.

### Reserves Report For Duty

St. Petersburg, April 15.—The naval reserves have answered the emperor's summons for their mobilization. Just 1000 appeared at the naval depots. Ten percent of these were found to be physically unfit, and the remainder were distributed to the Baltic fleet. One hundred officers were also called out.

### Dexter Pleads Not Guilty

Dedham, Mass., April 12.—A plea of not guilty to the charge of manslaughter in causing the death of Parker Dexter at Randolph was made in the superior court by Harris Dexter, the 14-year-old brother of the dead boy. Bail was fixed at \$5000, which was furnished. It is thought that the trial will not be reached before next week.

## FOR RECIPROCITY

But Buy State Republicans Want It on Moderate Grounds

Boston, April 15.—The Republican state convention today adopted a reciprocity plank and then proceeded to elect to the Chicago convention Messrs. Crane, Lodge, Long and Benton as delegates-at-large.

The reciprocity plank is not entirely in accord with Mr. Foss' ideas, though he is noted at the recognition given the principle he has advocated for some time. Mr. Foss appeared before the committee on resolutions and made a speech in favor of closer relations with Canada, and left with the committee a petition signed by business men who said that they wanted better trade relations for New England.

The committee, after listening to Foss, decided to put in a plank relating to reciprocity, but on moderate grounds, so that it will not interfere with existing tariff arrangements.

The principal points in the platform are: Sound money; uphold the Philippine and Porto Rico policy; civil service reform; country should stand by the soldier and sailor; reciprocity; endorsement of Panama canal policy; congratulations to Secretary Moody of the navy; upholding the president on the merger decision; against disfranchising and lynching the negro in the south; praise for president in solving the coal strike.

### Anarchist Turner Has Friends

Boston, April 15.—A lightly attended mass meeting of prominent trade unionists and socialists was held here last night to protest against the deportation of John Turner, an English trades unionist, who will be deported on the grounds of being an anarchist unless the supreme court of the United States acts favorably on his appeal. Resolutions denouncing the deportation of Turner were adopted and a committee was appointed to solicit funds to assist him in his legal battle in the supreme court.

### Admits Being Counterfeiter

Boston, April 15.—Joseph Baumblit, one of the Revere men accused of counterfeiting United States certificates, pleaded guilty to the charge in the United States court. The testimony of the defendant bore out that Davis, the other alleged counterfeiter, brought with him from Europe practically all of the paraphernalia used in issuing the money excepting a large press, which was imported to Revere from New York.

### Held For Killing Sweetheart

Boston, April 15.—William A. Parker, the young negro, who shot and killed Eleanor Cobb as a result of a lovers' quarrel at the home of the girl's mother, was given a preliminary hearing in the Roxbury court. The defendant was not represented by counsel. Judge Bolster advised the defendant not to say anything and he was held without bail for the grand jury.

### Policeman For Many Years

North Arlington, Mass., April 15.—George C. Pratt, a member of the state police for 44 years, died at his home here, aged 72. Mr. Pratt joined the old state constabulary in 1837, and continued in the force during the change to the state detective force in 1871, followed five years later by another change to the district police. He resigned about 18 months ago.

### Reward For Capture of Marx

Colchester, Conn., April 15.—John Marx, the suspected murderer, is still at large, the numerous clues received by Sheriff Jackson proving groundless. The reward of \$1000 offered by the state for the capture of Marx, Sheriff Jackson says, will doubtless enliven the hunt for the alleged murderer, whom he believes within five miles of this place.

### Nine Weeks' Strike Ended

Biddeford, Me., April 15.—An agreement has been reached whereby the 175 moulderers of the Saco & Peetee Machine company, who have been on strike for the past nine weeks, will return to work on Monday. The injunction proceedings against the old moulderers will be dropped and all assault charges against them will be dismissed.

### Roosevelt Commanded

Portland, Me., April 15.—The Republicans of Maine, at a convention here, elected four delegates-at-large to the national convention at Chicago. Resolutions commanding the administration of President Roosevelt were adopted and his nomination was recommended.

### Deaths From Spotted Fever

Hartford, April 15.—Two more deaths from spotted fever are reported in this city. Martin Costello, 4 years old, and Frank H. Long, 18 years old, being the victims. The number of fatalities in this city from this cause is 14 since April 4.

### Eastman Held For Grand Jury

Biddeford, Me., April 15.—After a two days' hearing on the charge of causing the death by a criminal operation of Edith B. McIntyre of Boothbay Harbor, Dr. Charles A. Eastman was held by Judge Clares for the grand jury.

### No Change In Listing Law

Boston, April 15.—In the state senate the committee on election laws reported leave to withdraw on the petitions of Mayor Collins and Representative Woods of Boston for the repeal of the poll listing act of last year.

### Massasoit Mills Start Up

Huntington, Mass., April 15.—The Massasoit mills have started up on full time after a shutdown of about three months. Between 90 and 100 hands are employed. Kersey and melton wools are manufactured.

### Colebrook Badly Scorched

Colebrook, N. H., April 11.—Five buildings were destroyed by fire, causing a severe blow to the town. The main street here and damaged a number of stores on the opposite side. In all nine buildings were burned, involving a total loss of about \$40,000. The fire originated in a paint and repair shop.

## LOCKER'S ARREST

State Police Think They Have

Murderer of Mabel Page

## LOOKING UP WITNESSES

WHI Endeavor to Locate Suspect In Vicinity of Page Home at Time Murder Is Supposed to Have Been Committed

West Newton, Mass., April 11.—In an endeavor to strengthen the web of circumstantial evidence already woven around Charles L. Tucker, the Auburndale youth who was arrested at his home Saturday night, the state police have worked unceasingly.

The committee, after listening to Foss, decided to put in a plank relating to reciprocity, but on moderate grounds, so that it will not interfere with existing tariff arrangements.

The principal points in the platform are: Sound money; uphold the Philippine and Porto Rico policy; civil service reform; country should stand by the soldier and sailor; reciprocity; endorsement of Panama canal policy; congratulations to Secretary Moody of the navy; upholding the president on the merger decision; against disfranchising and lynching the negro in the south; praise for president in solving the coal strike.

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## STEAMBOATING IN THE BAY.

Interesting History of the Early Efforts to Operate Steamboat Lines in these Waters—Packets and Early Steamboats—Subsequent Steamboat Lines—Incidents and Recollections—The March of Events.

(From Providence Bulletin, April 25, 1877.)

(CONTINUED.)

THE STONINGTON LINE REVIVED.

It is necessary to go back a little in order to tell how the Stonington Steamship Company arose. After the failure of the Merchants Company in 1860, there was no line of boats between Stonington and New York for one season, that of 1867. During that year, however, the Stonington Railroad Company and others formed the Stonington Steamship Company. President Day resigned and Capt. S. B. Babcock became president of the Stonington Railroad Company. His cousin, Capt. D. S. Babcock, formerly agent in Providence of the Neptune line, and a man of wide experience and great ability, became at once president of the new Stonington Steamship Company, and vice president of the Stonington Railroad Company. The two companies, although distinct, thus became one in spirit and have so remained.

Meantime, Capt. William P. Williams had built the steamers Stonington and Narragansett. He offered them first to the Providence and New York Steamship Company, and then to the new Stonington line. The latter bought them and they are favorably known by thousands today. For seven years the Stonington boats have not missed a trip. Four years ago another boat was needed, and the Rhode Island was built. During the past year, the Massachusetts has been in progress, and is now just completed.

There has been comparatively little opposition on the New York and Providence line since the Commercial line was started. The Governor ran for a while in 1858. She left Smith's wharf and touched at Bristol and Newport each way. About this time the Hancock ran for a time between Providence and New York. One foggy night she struck on Noyatt Point, and it discouraged her so that she gave up her trips. In 1861, the Peerless, a side-wheel boat, started in New York line, sailing from Day & Sprague's wharf. Between 1865 and 1870, quite a number of boats, thrown out of occupation by the closing of the war, tried their luck on the New York and Providence route, but most of them found the luck rather hard.

In 1865, the Osprey and Pelican of the Old Commercial line were sold at auction in New York. Mr. Buffum bought them and started the Continental line. It ran awhile with satisfactory results, but ultimately the boats were sold to the Providence and New York Steamship Company. In 1860, H. C. & H. M. Taber, of New York, and H. L. Aldrich, of Providence, put the City of Providence upon the route. She was a sidewheel steamer of about 1500 tons and had been used as a gunboat. She continued her trips for some time.

MERITS OF THE DOLLAR ARISTOCRACY.

The aristocracy based on the dollar has its own weaknesses and follies; yet it has certain merits.

Its first merit is that it belongs to the present, not to the past; it represents something that is being done, or has lately been done, whether for good or evil; not something which has long gone by.

### STICK 'EMS AND STUCK 'EMS.

When Theodore Parker first visited Cincinnati at that time the recognized leader among western cities, he said that he had made a great discovery, namely, that while the aristocracy of Cincinnati, was unquestionably founded on power, it made a great difference whether man killed pigs for himself, or whether his father had killed them. The one was held plebeian, the other patrician.

It was the difference, Parker said, between the stick 'ems and the stuck 'ems; and his own sympathies, he confessed, were with the present tense.

It was, in other words, aristocracy in the making.

It stood for a race which had found forests to be cleared, streams to be bridged, and roads to be built; the dollar was not only behind these forms of service, but it was the corner-stone of the school-house and the church. It predicted a civilization which should belong to to-day, to yesterday, and belonging to to-day, should also predict tomorrow.

### NEARER TO THE PLAIN PEOPLE.

Out of this close allegiance to the present tense, the aristocracy of the dollar has derived several other advantages. It has always emerged, within a generation or two at the furthest, from the ranks of the plain people, and thus always seems nearer to them. It takes for that reason the color of its time. It is not too permanent. It finds sympathies at home, and spends its money there; in three quarters of the towns in Massachusetts, for example, you find a town hall or a public library that was presented by some native of the town. It is not easily crushed or even intimidated; so that it is not uncommon to find a man who has made one or two fortunes and lost them, and is now testing on his third. It appreciates other forms of influence than its own, and has a secret reverence for science, for history, and even for literature.

### RECOGNITION OF INTELLECTUAL DISTINCTION.

None are more ready than rich men to recognize that while one man makes money in business, another may devote himself to intellectual pursuits. The elder Agassiz refused a profitable course of lectures on the ground that he had not, just then, the time to make money. If mere material wealth is all that is thought of among business men, he would have been thought fit for an insane hospital, but as it was, he was all the more respected. Those who say that our people look more to wealth than to intellect, the Providence was with safety. Her steam pressure was trifling and she would blow up pretty soon.

This produced a notice in the papers to the effect that the Providence "would not blow up, as she had a low pressure engine." A week later was added, as to controvert some new mischievous statement—"and a skillful engineer."

In the fall of 1824, differences of opinion arose between the Providence and the Newport stockholders, the former claiming that the boat should be kept on the route for which she was built, and the latter that she should run where she could make the most money. The disagreement resulted in December in the sale of the boat at auction, and she appears no more.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

She (bored)—No, Mr. Lytton, I can never love you. I honor and respect you. I am sure you would make some other woman a good husband. I—

He—Well—er—could you—er—give me a letter of recommendation to my next place?—Tit-Rite.

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A lady once asked a little girl of five if she had any brothers.

"Yes," said the child, "I have three brothers."

"And how many sisters, my dear?" asked the lady.

"Just one sister, and I'm it," replied the small girl.—*Little Chronicle*.

"Dad," said little Reginald, "what is a bucket-shop?"

"A bucket-shop, my son," said the father, feebly, "a bucket-shop is a modern cooperative establishment to which a man takes a barrel and brings back the hung-hole!"—*Town Topics*.

Methusalem was glancing over his papers. "What a chump I was," he said, "not to take an endowment policy instead of an ordinary life."

But making the best of it, he started to slug.

"A man's just as old as he feels!"—*Chicago Journal*.

Mamma—"No session of the cooking school class today?"

Daughter—"No, ma'am; the teacher's sick."

Mamma—"What's the trouble?"

Daughter—"Indigestion."

Concierge—"Is the lady of the house in?"

Domestic—"Yes, sir; there is two av us. Which wan do yez want to see?"

### Aristocracy of the Dollar.

The advance in the standard of wealth in the last century is recognized by all as something wonderful. In the writer's boyhood, John P. Cushing was the only man in Boston, or its vicinity, who was suspected of being a millionaire; and even in his case some regarded such wealth as incredible. He was an essentially modest, retiring man, and said to a lady of my acquaintance, who ventured to reproach him for having holes in his shoes, that he knew no real advantage of wealth, except to be able to wear one's old shoes without criticism.

### WHAT IS A MILLION TO-DAY?

But what is a million dollars to-day? To the eyes of many it represents economy, almost poverty; at any rate, a step toward the almshouse. John Jacob Astor was said to be worth twenty millions, and that such a colossus of wealth, people had again to alter their standard of figures in arithmetic. FELT LIKE TAKING UP A CONTRIBUTION FOR VANDERBILT.

After this, Commodore Vanderbilt's forty millions were not so wholly startling. Yet men looked with commination on the division of his published will. Sixty millions to each of his two sons, and the rest of the family cut off with ten millions apiece! Men felt like taking up a contribution in the churches. Yet what seemed even these wonders compared with the personal fortunes of the present day!

### INTERFERENCE WITH SYSTEM OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Let us look first at the alarming side of this rapid growth of wealth. First comes its possible interference with our whole system of local government. A successful merchant of the last generation in Boston felt the increasing burden of taxation so heavily that he moved from the city to a country town where his father had been a modest clergyman. Inquiring of the town officials as to his taxation, they hesitated a little to reply, as if wishing to deal gently with the fish thus migrating to this quiet pool. To solve the problem, he suggested that they send him the town bills as presented for the coming year, and let him try a financial experiment.

### PAID ALL THE TOWN'S BILLS.

He then paid them all in succession, and thereby saved twenty thousand dollars on his annual tax, as paid here in Boston. The selectmen, meanwhile, collected of all other taxpayers their usual amount, made a separate fund of it, and spent that in securing the best roads and sign-boards in the country. It was all very well in this instance. But suppose a series of millionaires, migrating to a series of country towns, what would be the result, and how long before we should have a new form of feudalism? This was one question to be seriously raised, and soon there were others.

### MERITS OF THE DOLLAR ARISTOCRACY.

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Out of this close allegiance to the present tense, the aristocracy of the dollar has derived several other advantages. It has always emerged, within a generation or two at the furthest, from the ranks of the plain people, and thus always seems nearer to them. It takes for that reason the color of its time. It is not too permanent. It finds sympathies at home, and spends its money there; in three quarters of the towns in Massachusetts, for example, you find a town hall or a public library that was presented by some native of the town. It is not easily crushed or even intimidated; so that it is not uncommon to find a man who has made one or two fortunes and lost them, and is now testing on his third. It appreciates other forms of influence than its own, and has a secret reverence for science, for history, and even for literature.

STICK 'EMS AND STUCK 'EMS.

When Theodore Parker first visited Cincinnati at that time the recognized leader among western cities, he said that he had made a great discovery, namely, that while the aristocracy of Cincinnati, was unquestionably founded on power, it made a great difference whether man killed pigs for himself, or whether his father had killed them. The one was held plebeian, the other patrician.

It was the difference, Parker said, between the stick 'ems and the stuck 'ems; and his own sympathies, he confessed, were with the present tense.

### NEARER TO THE PLAIN PEOPLE.

Out

## SEARS PARK.

**Editor Newport Mercury**—  
Sir: In looking over the municipal resources of Newport, as partially disclosed in the report of the city treasurer, I found a heading, which no one seemed able to explain. In the report of 1903 it reads: "City Document, No. 13. Annual report of the City Treasurer of the Newport City Fund for year ending January 8, 1903."

1902.

Receipts.  
Jan. 4 By Balance, \$4,187.63  
Jan. 21 By Savings Bank, dividend, 25.27  
July 15 By Savings Bank, dividend, 76.30  
\$4,747.57

## Disbursements.

May 16 To amount withdrawn and deposited in Public Park Improvement Fund, \$ 128.87  
Dec. 8 To amount withdrawn and deposited in Public Park Improvement Fund, 181.18  
1003.  
Jan. 3 To balance on deposit in Savings Bank of Newport, \$4,187.57

\$4,747.57

There is no other mention of the Newport City Fund; nor of the Public Park Improvement Fund. It is obvious that as \$280.00 had been "withdrawn" by a person or persons unknown, and then "deposited," with some one, who was not the city treasurer, to the credit of a fund, not elsewhere mentioned, the public parks had not been improved by the expenditure of this money in 1902. I hasten to explain that this was an operation undertaken, in good faith, by the park commission. The money was expended on Morton Park, last year.

Even Mr. Hamilton B. Tompkins had no knowledge of a fund, designated, beyond all others, as "the Newport City Fund." What use could a fund possibly be to the City of Newport, whose yield was about one-half of one per cent, while the respectable sum of \$1,860, was added to the principal. At the suggestion of Mr. Tompkins we went to the Redwood Library and found that on Feb. 7, 1886, David Sears gave to the City of Newport \$5000. Mr. Duncan Hazard speedily found the Trust Deed.

It is so interesting, as a characteristic feature at the period, that it deserves reproduction in the columns of the MERCURY.

## Newport City Fund.

Beacon St., Boston.

February 7, 1886.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen and Common Council of Newport:

Gentlemen:—It is the distinguished honor of Rhode Island to have been the first among her sister states to receive sanction, and protest the various forms of theological doctrine, which constituted, at the time, the religious theories of the day, and it may be her present boast that this high distinction is maintained by the liberality and toleration of the Municipal Acts of her most cherished City. Under these impressions and to carry out the beautiful principle established within her borders, and in full reliance on the integrity and good faith of her ancient capital, the undersigned, through the medium of his friends, who have lately addressed you, respectfully offered for your acceptance, to be held in trust by you and your successors for certain objects and purposes by them set forth, and as therein after recited—the sum of Five Thousand Dollars,—for the foundation of a "Newport City Fund," the income of which may in part be expended in specific appropriations for the embellishment of your City—and in City Improvement in Churches, etc., with the expectation of thereby affording to your citizens and others, a broad platform of religious opinions, on which, if they elect to do so, your various congregations may stand in unity, and join in a common worship of Almighty God, without being called upon to give up or deny the peculiarities of individual belief, and thus constitute a true, Catholic Apostolic Church, in the spirit of Charity. The offer tendered to you as above having been accepted, the undersigned now proceeds to place the trust under your guardianship in the form and manner set forth in the following agreement and Deed of Trust.

With respect.

Your obedient humble servant  
(signed) DAVID SEARS,

Boston, Feb. 7, 1886.

## TRUST DEED.

Know all men by these Presents, that I, David Sears, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Esquire, in consideration of Five Dollars to me paid by the Mayor and Aldermen and Common Council—the City Government of Newport in Rhode Island—and from my desire to extend and increase a favorite special charity, and more especially in consideration of their assenting to and agreeing and undertaking to perform the several conditions and execute the several trusts and uses hereinafter mentioned and recited—in the expectation of thereby establishing "a broad platform of religious opinion on which the various denominations of Christians may stand in unity and join in a common worship of Almighty God, without being called upon to give up or deny the peculiarities of individual belief," do hereby give and pay over to said City Government of Newport, the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, which said City Government do hereby acknowledge to have received, and do constitute and appoint said Mayor and Aldermen and Common Council, the City Government of Newport in Rhode Island, and their successors—my trustees in the establishment and management of a trust fund for the objects and upon the conditions hereinafter written—that is to say—To have and to hold the same to the said Mayor and Aldermen and Common Council—the City Government of Newport, in Rhode Island, and their successors, in trust, for the following uses and purposes:

In the first place, my said Trustees will immediately invest said five thousand dollars, in some funded or public stock, or in mortgage of productive real estate, or in notes with undoubted collateral security, or in real estate, or in such other manner as shall guarantee said trustees from loss, and the same with its increase and accumulation again to invest, and keep invested, to establish and constitute a permanent fund to be called, and under the name and style of "the Newport City Fund," and the annual income of said fund is to be invested and added to the principal annually, between the months of July and January, and when invested is not afterwards to be expended or used. But in any year before the annual income is so invested, the parties who have the right, may demand, and shall receive their third parts of said income, as hereafter ordered, to be expended under the limitations of this trust, in such objects as to them may be desirable—without appeal—and in such year that part only of such income, not demanded—shall be funded. And it is hereby declared by the Donor, that the City Government of Newport in Rhode Island and their successors shall be one party and that David Sears of Boston, the founder

of said fund,—and his heirs, as hereinafter described and referred to, shall be the other party, to the benefits of said fund and the said City Government and their successors, and the said David Sears and his heirs, are hereby each of them empowered to receive one-third part of said income of said fund—the remaining third part to be annually invested for the increase of said fund. And the said David Sears and his heirs are to apply their receipts to extend a benevolent hand to their special charity, and to use their right as year and circumstances may hereafter develop the appropriate object of their privilege,—at their own option, and without appeal: And the said City Government and their successors are to apply their receipts as follows, viz.: The one-half part thereof to the use and for the ornamenting of the City of Newport, and the other half part thereof which is only to be drawn out as appropriated, to the support and maintenance of such clergymen, settled or missionary, or to the improvement and alterations of such churches as may select and use in public worship the ritual of the Christian liturgy, established for the Church of America; the same that is described, referred to, and adopted in certain trust deeds of said Sears of lots on his estate of Loungwood in Brooklyn in the State of Massachusetts, reference thereto to be had; and to continue the same to said clergymen and Churches, so long as said City Government shall deem said allowances reasonable and expedient. Or the said City Government and their successors may in their discretion apply such parts of their receipts as to them may appear desirable, in the improvement and alteration of Churches when may vote to adapt, and shall thereafter use said liturgy above mentioned; and also in the erection and completion of such new Churches, as may hereafter be established with a like intent, either within the State or elsewhere and thus constitute a new Catholic Apostolic Church, under the auspices of Rhode Island; and to no other purposes. Said City Government and their successors are to keep full records of their doing in the premises with books of account, subject on demand to the inspection of the other party in interest.

And when, and as often as, said reserved income, and income not demanded shall have formed an accumulated fund or capital amounting to one hundred thousand dollars, then the fifty thousand dollars shall be set apart therefrom to form a new capital stock or Fund, and the income of said new Capital Stock or Fund,—having an appropriate name—shall be applied as follows: Viz.: One half of said income to be paid to the above named David Sears and his heirs, as hereinafter described and referred to. And the other half of said income to said City Government of Newport, and their successors, to be applied by them in aid and for the support of citizens and families who have seen better days; and for the purposes, in manner as may best tend to alleviate the suffering of human life, and render the condition of the poor more comfortable, and so, totoles quotes, new capital stocks or funds shall be set apart from the above named "Newport City Fund," and the incomes thereof applied to like purposes, in manner aforesaid. And as provided in the present section; and it is hereby understood and declared that the said City Government, and their successors are to be entitled to receive one third of the income of the original Newport City Fund, and one half of the income of the several new Capital stocks or funds growing out of, and set apart from said original Funds on this condition, that the above named Trustees and their successors pay over another third part of the income of said original Newport City Fund, and one half of the incomes of the several new Capital stocks, or fund, growing out of and set apart from said original fund to the above named David Sears and his heirs, who may demand the same, and giving the preference, if there should be more than one demandant, to him who has the right, under the declarations, descriptions and definitions, made by said Sears in his deed of donation to the Vicars and Churchwardens of St. Peter's Church in Colchester in England, and to the Wardens and Vestry of St. Paul's Church in Boston, in Massachusetts.

In witness where of, I the said David Sears have hereunto set my hand and seal this seventh day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and fifty-one. David Sears.

February 27th, 1871.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

W. C. COZZENS.

ROBERT J. TAYLOR.

EDWARD W. LAWTON.

Here, then, is a sum of money which could be devoted, to the improvement of Newport. It could be withdrawn by the Savings Bank from its loan to Kansas City or Omaha; Denver or Colorado, and turned over to the city for the embellishment of the water front. It would be, doubtless, desirable to secure a modification of the terms of the trust from the Supreme Court. If the attention of the descendants of Mr. Sears were called to the evident wish of their ancestor, in the first, second, and third generation, to embellish the city he loved, and in whose prosperity he believed with that far-sighted wisdom which characterized his investments on Back Bay in Boston, there would certainly be no opposition on their part. In the course of my enquiries, an interesting incident was narrated to me. Mr. David Sears had spent a morning in buying acorns, to the amusement of at least one member of his large circle of neighbors and friends. Acorns! Yes. Acorns then, but "great oaks from little acorns grow." If any one doubt it, let him pass through Rhode Island avenue and look at the stately trees which shade the residence of Admiral Chadwick. They were the acorns which Mr. Sears dibbled into a bare field, with the end of his cane, not many years before he doubled \$5,000 into the Savings Bank of Newport. The oaks of Red Cross avenue are a glory for that beautiful part of the city. If the Sears fund of \$18,667, left by the Savings Bank to St. Louis, it may have been ascertained by those members of the City Government of that city, who are now enjoying the hospitality of Missouri in her State's Prison. The money might have been better employed on Long wharf.

The initiative might well come from "Frederick Sears," "first," "second," or "third." If certain spots in Newport were indicated by the park commission as needing immediate attention; and a handsome picture, drawn by a landscape architect, under their direction submitted to the Supreme Court, with the concurrence of the City Solicitor, at least one foul blot might be removed. It ought, of course, to be done in accordance with a plan

of such income, not demanded—shall be funded. And it is hereby declared by the Donor, that the City Government of Newport in Rhode Island and their successors shall be one party and that David Sears of Boston, the founder

which might be headed: "Newport in 1888"; when the acrostic of "Sears Park" will in their turn be oak, as stately and umbrageous as those on Red Cross avenue. I remember New York when the Castle Lands commenced at 42nd street, with an area of unimaginable depth, extending to the great Cathedral. But nothing was more beautiful than Bloomingdale, and that part of the Island, which is suggested by the Ramble in the Central Park. Without doubt, there will be ten thousand houses added to the Southern end of Rhode Island in less than twenty years. The Cliff Walk suggests the Jones Wood of my boyhood; or Kip's Bay on the North River. If the Park Commissioners would plan Newport, fifty years hence, as LeFayau planned for a Washington at the end of a century, they would receive a well merited reward.

COPE WHITEHOUSE.  
"The Youth of Washington."

Critics all agree that the author of "Hugh Wynter" essayed a daring venture when he set out to write an imagined autobiography of General Washington, to combine history and fiction so skillfully that his readers could not distinguish which was history and which fiction, to dramatize as it were one of the most conspicuous characters in history. The first chapters of "The Youth of Washington: Told in the Form of an Autobiography" in the April Century, promised to justify the boldness of the undertaking; and the chapters in the May Century will, it is assured, continue to portray the young Virginian moving, a real and living person, as he is represented as telling with characteristic reserve the heroic story of his youth. These first chapters promise that Dr. Mitchell's "The Youth of Washington" will rank as an extraordinary achievement in literary art. The narrative, in the form of a Journal begun at Mount Vernon in November, 1776, is neither bald history nor pure fiction; the larger historic facts are true, the fiction a daring piece of machinery.

## Studies of the Vernacular.

Conversation between the ribbon counter girl and the girl at the candy counter:

"Ounust?"  
"Sright!"  
"Oakum off!"  
"Sure zima stabbinear."  
"Jub meinit?"  
"Tbecha."  
"Oosedy did?"  
"Gurlova there?"  
"Wah shenobootit?"  
"D'no. Swattheedit."  
"Oakum off. Yercoddin."  
"Tluoko fu waata. Bawcher Christ-musgits?"  
"Notchett. Bawchoors?"  
"Now. Saylockier?"  
"Watchasay?"  
"Jeer baw Tomman Lill—!"  
"Notsloud! Somebody lears."  
"Lettum. Notlithumchuo how."  
"Quitcheroddin."  
"Oakum! I natacoddin."  
"Gracious Imus beginningslong!"  
"Sonsu 1."  
"Slong."  
"Slong."

## Resting the Hair.

Hair expert says that if woman keep on wearing pompadours it is only a question of time before they become bald, says the Chicago News.

To be sure, it will not be quite so far reaching as a man's, but bad enough to destroy their good looks. As a forehead reaching to the middle of the crown is not considered a mark of beauty, it behoves women to adopt precautions for the receding hair line.

One way of preventing its becoming noticeable is, when arranging the hair for the night, to brush it in the opposite direction from which it has been worn all day. This rests the hair and keeps it from becoming warped in one direction.

## Care of the Eyes.

Too strong a light is as great an evil as one too dim, and when reading, writing or sewing, the light, whether natural or artificial, should come from the left. It should never fall full in the face, but upon the work.

Daylight is best when not sifted through curtains, and artificial light should be clear, steady, soft and white. The craze for colored lamp shades has injured many eyes. The eyes should never be steadily employed by artificial light, especially after a day's hard use, and to strain them in fading twilight or by reading in cars or trains is an injurious practice.

Women have voted for many years in England and her colonies upon the same terms as men for everything except members of Parliament. In Australia and New Zealand women have full suffrage upon the same terms as men and it looks now as though it would not be long before England would follow the lead of her more progressive colonies.

The rights of the women tax-payers have always been recognized in almost every country except the United States.

In the great state of New York there is at the present time a bill before the legislature giving women tax-payers in cities of the third class a right to vote upon special tax levies the same as tax-paying men. Strange as it may seem, this most just measure is held in the Senate committee to which it has been referred. Verily, United States has yet to learn the meaning of injustice in its application to women.—Elinor Monroe Babcock.

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Something that will quiet the nerves, give sleep, improve the quality of the blood, and purify and brighten the complexion, is what many persons would be very glad to obtain. Carter's from Pill are made for exactly this class of troubles, and are remarkably successful in accomplishing the ends desired, as is mentioned above. They are useful for both men and women. Price, 50 cents in box.

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## Historical and Genealogical.

## Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Mailed queries are to be confined to one page. 4. In referring to cases of the same name, 5. In answering a query always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in black stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to  
Miss E. M. THILLEY,  
Newport Historical Rooms,  
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1904.

## NOTES.

MATTHEW WEST  
HIS  
DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES  
WITH  
NEW JERSEY PATENTS.

By Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke.

1. Matthew West, a tailor, first of Lynn, Mass., in 1686; of Newport, R. I., 1646, twelve years after eighteen emigrants from Massachusetts purchased an island in Narragansett Bay from the natives, and commenced the settlement of Newport. Perhaps Matthew was living when Hendrick Hudson, commander of the ship Half Moon, Sept. 2, 1609, anchored off the New Jersey shore, near what is now Long Branch, and had a record placed on his log, that "this is a very good land to fall in with, and a pleasant one to see." Next year, the Dutch sent six ships to trade with the natives of these "pleasant lands" that Hudson saw. In 1618 Danes came and made a settlement in New Jersey which they called Bergen.

Gravesend was settled in 1645 by 39 settlers, of whom was Richard Stout and his wife Penelope, a cast-away on shores of New Jersey from a wrecked Dutch ship, whom the Indians brought up and for whom she had formed an affection. Her desire to visit her Indian friends, after becoming Mrs. Richard Stout, induced her husband to sail her across in his vessel, while their home was in New Amsterdam. On her return she would talk with her white friends so much about the place she had been that five families were induced, in 1647, to settle with them in what is now Middletown, New Jersey, Monmouth Co. Both Stout and his wife could speak the Indian language. He, an Englishman, living long among the Dutch, with Dutch wife, all tended to help trade in lands with the Indians who had learned to trust Richard Stout, and thus help to have his friends trusted. After securing a patent, he got consent from the Indians to buy their land. The patent called for 100 to join the settlement three years from date. This caused the "Gravesend men" to travel for settlers, and as those of Newport were nearly related to them, they first went there. They became so zealous over the settlement that their Water Clarke became the secretary, and their citizens gave the most money to pay the Indians for their land. This was known to Matthew West, too old to settle himself, learned from a deed of his made Jan. 16, 1677, to his grandson, Nathl. (son of his son Nathl.) who lives with me "the comfort of my old age," to whom "for love I give my dwelling, he now lives in, immediately after my decease." No name seems found for wife of Matthew, unless it was Joan (Jane), that being the name of his only daughter.

Children of Matthew West were:

2. Nathaniel West, b. evidently in England; md. before 1648, when he and wife became members of First Church of Newport, R. I.; accidentally drowned 1650, leaving an only child, Nathaniel West, who is found in Jersey, as the following deeds will show, taken from Revel's Book of Surveys, p. 42.

1658, Oct. 6, 5th mo. Return of survey for Nathaniel West, of 100a. on the main river of Delaware, above Matinecum Island, North from the mouth of a small creek.

1658, Oct. 11, Mem. of Deed. Eleazar Fenton to Nathaniel West, for 100 acres, surveyed for granted.

1691, May 19, Deed. Daniel Leeds of Springfield, Burlington Co., N. J., to Nathaniel West, of Mansfield, same county, planter, for 40a., adjoining grantees land bought of John Cornish May 11, 1691; said acres are on Delaware R, next to Thom. Singleton, March 1, 1691; return of survey by Dani. Leeds, for Nathl. West, of 5a., allowance for highways to his settlement between his own N. E. corner and William Lee.

3. John West, b. evidently in England, Freeman in Newport, R. I., 1655; d. Aug. 6, 1691.

4. Robert West, b. perhaps in England; Freeman in Providence, R. I., in 1655; was in Portsmouth, R. I., 1658 md. Elizabeth and had Joseph, John and Robert; another account, md. Frances Hearst. Was dead before May 10, 1697, as then his son Joseph West reserved land where his "loving father, Robert West, lies interred."

According to Salter, his Hist. Monmouth Co., p. 31: In 1681, patents, or confirmation of titles of land, were granted to Gideon Freeth, Nathaniel Joy (Cooke), Henry Bowman, Caleb Shrive, Peter Easton, John Williams, Geo. Parker, Nathl. Cannock, Saml. Walcott, Francis Jeffries, Dani. Leeds, Joseph Wardell, John Channing, Restore Lippincott, Remembrance Lippincott, John Lippincott, Christopher and Annasius Gifford, John and Nathl. Slocum, Stephen, William and Robert West, Morris Worth, Benj. Rogers, Elakim Wardell, John Jenson, Wm. Worth, Hugh Dickman, Thomas Hillburne, John Worthley, John Borden, Tobias Hanson, John Clayton, John Chambers, Edmund Lafatra, John Hance, Peter Parker, Saml. Spicer, Wm. Shattock, Thomas Potter, Elizabeth Hutton, Job Havens, Henry Marsh, Edward Wharton, Francis Parden, John Jenson.

April 6, 1693, order giving to Robert West for services done to the Province, 960 acres, East Jersey deeds, Liber C, p. 187.

(To be continued.)

## QUERIES.

4757. BRONSON—Who were the ancestors of Wm. Benson, who md. Frances Gardner, dau. of John of Newport, R. I.? She d. Nov. 30, 1773, ag. 48. What were the dates of his birth, marriage and death?—F. B. G.

4758. SHEFFIELD—Who were the

parents, and what were the dates of birth, marriage and death of Elizabeth Sheffield, who md. John Holmes Gardner, brother of above Frances?—F. B. G.

4759. HUNTERESS WALKER—Jonathan Hunteress of Newington, N. H., married Mary Walker, of Edward, Jr., of Portsmouth or Dover. Mary was born after 1710. Jonathan and Mary are said to have had nine children. Can some one give me a list of them?—G. S.

4760. GASKINS—Edward Walker, Jr., married Deliverance Gaskins, of John, Sept. 6, 1710. Would like her ancestry. Would also like name of wife of Edward, Sr. He came to New Hampshire from York, Me., at the time of the Indian Wars.—G. S.

4761. GOWELL—Can any one give me the ancestry of Sarah Gowell, who married Benjamin Butler, of Berwick, Me., Sept. 11, 1797? He was born Aug. 14, 1777, son of Moses and Keziah (Nancy) Butler. Would like dates of her birth and death.—G. S.

4762. BUTLER—Who were the parents of Mehitable —, who married Thomas Butler, of Berwick, Me.? He was born March 6, 1688, and died after Feb. 12, 1759, the date of his will.—G. S.

4763. GOODWIN—Daniel Goodwin, of Kittery, Me., is said to have signed "Submission of 1652?" Can some one tell me what that was?—G. S.

4764. SIMMONS—Peter Simmons of Little Compton, b. May 19, 1725, md. Oct. 6, 1760, Rebecca Rouse, b. Jan. 17, 1744. They had daughter Hannah, b. Sept. 12, 1761. Can any one give me the date of her marriage, and name of husband? Is this the Hannah Simmons of Peter, who married Dr. Joseph Bowen of Providence, R. I., Dec. 14, 1782? When she died, at Gloucester, R. I., Dec. 7, 1824, she is called "of Peter, of Newport, deceased." Did Peter who md. Rebecca Rouse come over to Newport, and did he die there?—A. B. H.

4765. TAYLOR—Who were the parents of Mercy Taylor, of Little Compton, R. I., b. Feb. 24, 1717, d. Oct. 3, 1796, md. Nov. 27, 1734, Benjamin Simmons?—A. B. H.

## ANSWERS.

4504. COLLINS—John Collins md. at Lynn, Mass., 1704, Jan. 18, (intention) Susanna Daggett of William, had 10 children; the 9th was Samuel, birth date unknown, died 1758, Aug. 18. There was a son Zedekiah, born 1711, Nov. 5. This note may furnish a clue to A. M. J.—A. A. W.

4732. PECKHAM—Reuben Peckham, (John, Jobu, Jobu?) must have been born 1712 or later. He died in June 1736. He couldn't have been more than 24 years old when he died. He left a son Anthony. I do not know what became of him.—S. F. P.

4733. PECKHAM—If R. C. will address S. F. Peckham, Room 104, 280 Broadway, N. Y., he can learn all about Richard Peckham.—S. F. P.

4755. BARBER—Daniel Barber born 1715 of Moses had a number of children, three of whom were named Reynolds, Smith and Susan. Smith went to New York State when young. A record I have says "Samuel Harper Rogers, Jr., married Jan. 18, 1798, Susan, daughter of Daniel Barber; went to Washington, N. Y., and removed to Hoster, N. Y.; lived and died there 1850."

I am through the line of Reynolds on my paternal side. This is the Daniel wanted in 1727.

Would like to communicate with J. F. S. if he will send his address to Box 585, Westerly, R. I.—A. E. B.

4727. BARBER—Daniel Barber born April 22, 1615, is the Daniel wanted. Said to have married twice, 1st—Kenyon, and 2nd, Deliverance Telfit. Would like date of their marriage, and names and dates of birth of their children. Also date of Daniels' death.—A. E. B.

## Middletown.

JURY SERVICE—On Monday last, Henry C. Sherman and Francis J. Coggeshall were members of the Grand Jury impaneled within and for the County of Newport, and Joseph L. Chase, Arthur W. Chase, Elmer E. Sisson, Ethan A. Moore and James A. Tabor have been in attendance upon the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court, as Petit Jurors. For next week's session of the Court George E. Ward, David C. Smith, Robert W. Smith, Christopher S. Peckham and Prescott Molden have been summoned to attend as Petit Jurors.

SCENE OF ACTIVITY.—During the past week the West Main Road from Oliphant Lane to Union street has presented a scene of unusual activity. Excavations have been made for laying the track and seventy-five men have been engaged in preparing the road bed for the new railway. Other men with teams have been moving rails and distributing posts. With excavations on one side of the road and material on the opposite, the space left for the traveler is greatly reduced.

Work on the car barn continues with the same number of masons and the south wall is built up above the window frames. About four score of Italian laborers employed in preparing the bed of the track, are sleeping and eating in a shanty recently built in the rear of the car barn. Their quarters are not sufficiently capacious to allow many comforts or conveniences. Temporary ovens and fireplaces have been constructed outside the shanty, the material being taken from the stone wall enclosing the field, which have been stripped and displaced to a large extent. The cold damp weather has rendered fire of some sort indispensable. Fuel was first obtained in nearby orchards and piles of wood wherever found. The supply from this source not being sufficient to meet the demand, resort was next had to bar-ways and fences on the neighboring farms, which are being rapidly decimated.

Mr. and Mrs. George Irish are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on the 12th inst.

A number of the townsmen met last Saturday evening at the Town Hall and organized a "Public School Committee." Lionel H. Peabody being appointed chairman and Joe Peckham, clerk and superintendent. The former teacher, Miss Ann Sarah Ward at the Witherbee School, Miss Annie A. Oderman, Paradise School, Miss Little F. Sturtevant, Oliphant School, were en-

gaged. There is a vacancy in the Peabody School as Miss Jessie Farnum is giving up teaching for the present.

The annual visitation of Bishop McVicar for the purpose of administering the rite of confirmation will occur May 15 at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel. The Rev. A. W. Peaslee, rector, will give a series of confirmation lectures prior to that date beginning Sunday next.

Mr. and Mrs. William V. Hart celebrated Sunday last as the twenty-first anniversary of their marriage. It was also Mr. Hart's birthday. The day following Mr. Hart sprained his ankle severely and has since been confined to the house as a result of the accident. His son, Crawford, is in charge of his milk-route.

St. George's School reopened for its spring term Thursday after a vacation of two weeks.

Mrs. William Sisson and her mother, Mrs. Brigham, of Newport left Tuesday for New Brunswick where Mrs. Sisson hopes to regain her health which has been very poor this winter.

The Epworth League presented, Wednesday evening, a very pleasing entertainment in the form of a series of tableaux with accompanying readings entitled, "The Magic Mirror." There was a large attendance from Newport and Middletown. The social evening which followed the entertainment, gave all members of the parish an opportunity to meet their new pastor, the Rev. F. E. Johnson, and his wife. The proceeds of the evening will be devoted by the League to assist in repairing the interior of the church. The Women's Christian Temperance Union have also contributed ten dollars towards the repairs.

The meeting of Aquidneck Grange, Thursday evening at the town hall, was devoted to the topics "Where have we been?" "What have we seen?" Mr. Howard R. Peckham, Mrs. W. Clarence Peckham and Mrs. Edward J. Peckham, who have spent a portion of the winter west and south.

Jamestown.

At the annual meeting of the Jamestown & Newport Ferry Company held on Wednesday, Frederic Anthony and N. S. Littlefield were elected stockholders' directors and Thomas G. Carr, Charles E. Weeden and John E. Watson, town's directors. At a subsequent meeting of the directors the following officers were elected: President, T. G. Carr; secretary, Charles E. Weeden; treasurer, John E. Watson; general manager, Benjamin S. Cottrell.

The new general manager of the company is a graduate of the Rogers High School of Newport and of Cornell Uni-

versity.

4757. BRONSON—Who were the an-

cestors of Wm. Benson, who md. Fran-

ces Gardner, dau. of John of Newport,

R. I.? She d. Nov. 30, 1773, ag. 48. What were the dates of his birth, mar-

riage and death?—F. B. G.

4758. SHEFFIELD—Who were the

parents, and what were the dates of birth of Elizabeth Sheffield, who md. John Holmes Gardner, brother of above Frances?—F. B. G.

## The B. H. Gladding Dry Goods Company.

WESTMINSTER AND MATTHEWSON STREETS, PROVIDENCE.

Spring Opening  
DRAPERY AND UPHOLSTERY.

THIRD FLOOR.

We have made many notable additions to the stock in this department and feel confident it will pay you to see our stock before purchasing the Spring Outfit.

Moorish draperies in some of the finest stained glass effects ever shown in the city.

Lace curtains and portieres in the newest designs and best makes.

Our line of Couch Covers maintains its high standard and is replete with the best styles the market affords, from \$1.75 to \$7.00 each. Cretonne, Silkoline, etc., in a great variety of pretty floral and Oriental effects. Our prices are right.

Window shades a specialty; only the best materials used.

We carry a full line of furniture covering, from 75c. to \$5.00 per yard.

Furniture re-upholstered in our own work-room.

Estimates freely given and work promptly executed.

## Carpet Special

For one week, commencing April 12th.

Lowell, Bigelow, Hartford & Whittall Body Brussels, 1,200 yards in 15 patterns; regular price \$1.40 and \$1.50 per yard, sale price, made, lined and laid,

\$1.30 per yard.

Carpets laid at your convenience.

## Corset Special

Straight front P. D. Corset, made of coutil, and imported specially for the Gladding Co. The only imported Coutil Corset sold in the city for

\$1.50 PER PAIR

## Shirtwaist Special

Women's Lawn and Fancy White Goods Shirt Waists, regular price \$2.25.

SPECIAL \$1.50

Women's Mercerized White Goods Shirt Waists, regular price \$3.25,

SPECIAL PRICE \$2.25.

## Broad Hints to Farmers.

When you're thinking of renting or selling your property, give it to us. You'll be justified in your selection.

We are anxious to secure several more good farms for our list. When you're going to do anything in the Real Estate line—DROP IN.

We represent several strong Insurance Companies, and can write any sort of a risk.

## WM. E. BRIGHTMAN,

CORNER FRANKLIN AND SPRING STREETS.

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versity, having an excellent record in both these institutions. Upon graduating from college he took up the practical study of cotton manufacturing being employed in large mills in Lowell, Mass., and Manchester, N. H. A few years ago he was compelled to relinquish his position of assistant superintendent of one of the largest mills in Manchester, since which time he has travelled extensively and broadened his knowledge of the world. Mr. Cottrell is evidently fitted for the management of the line and his selection gives general satisfaction.

Mr. and Mrs. William V.